The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Clifford Confirmed as Supreme Court Judge.

Probable Action of the Senate Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Executive Message on Central American Affairs.

Correspondence of Minister Irland with the Government, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The Senate confirmed Mr. CLIFFORD to-day as Attorney-General, to-day, by a vote of 35 to 20. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, who opposed him, was absent, and one of the New-England Senators (apparently Hale) "Aye." They again the administration will not exert much results in carrying public measures.

The Senate's Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad have had several conferences, and are reported to feel they will be able soon to unite upon a line under which this great work will be sure to be commenced promptly, and which will obviate all the objections which have heretofore been urged against it.

The details have not been settled upon yet, but the general features of the plan likely to be adopted are as follows: It is proposed not to give out a contract for the construction of the Railroad, but to authorize liberal contracts for the transportation of mails and munitions of war between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans, by Railroad.

It is also proposed to capitalize the entire sum of money which is agreed to be paid for transportation and to issue United States Bonds—not exceeding $20,000,000—to be advanced to these contractors, to be returned by them in the transportation service contracted for—they, in the meantime, to secure the United States by a lien upon their road.

With these bonds it is supposed the contractors can readily purchase their iron and the equipment of the road. As further aid of the enterprise it is proposed to make liberal grants of land in the Territories,—both timber and lands to be given in small quantities, as the work progresses.

If a measure of this character can be carried through Congress, there would seem to be little doubt that the Pacific Railroad would be realized at last. The scheme certainly seems to be a good one, provided the necessary safeguards are thrown around it, to prevent improper speculation at the expense of the public interest. I confess, however, that I am a little suspicious of the proposition to give any considerable quantities of public land, in view of the difficulties which experience teaches us is to spring from such Congressional land grants. It will require all the watchfulness and caution of the friends of this measure to prevent it being corrupted by the machinations of the corrupt lobby.

It is stated confidently to-day that the President has determined not to send the nomination of Hon. JOHN ANDERSON to the Senate for confirmation as Assistant Secretary of State, but that Mr. A. will return to the editorial department of the Union.

Mr. HANNA, now of the Union, may go abroad on a special mission to Paraguay. This point will probably be determined within a few days. S.

(Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.)

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The documents transmitted to the House to-day by the President in response to a resolution calling for information relative to Central American affairs, consists of a letter by Secretary CASS, in which he says that no treaty between the United States and Nicaragua has yet been ratified, and that there is no information on that subject in the possession of the Department which it would be consistent with public interests at this time to communicate.

Several letters by YRISARRI are included in the documents. Under the date of October last, he complains of the filibustering movements, and says that the United States Government can prevent a new invasion, but not by the neutrality laws, for these are to weak. It has only to receive the Nicaraguan Minister in his official capacity, and to enter into a treaty of friendship and commerce; to protect the property of its own citizens, by securing to them the transit across the Isthmus without interruption; and by this means filibustering would be destroyed. This simple act, so just, polite and proper would, he says, restore hope and confidence to his country, and contentment and happiness to his people, and at the same time would secure the most valuable benefits and advantages to the citizens of the United States.

In a letter dated November last, he writes to Gen. CASS that WALKER never could have been President of Nicaragua, as the constitution of that Republic excludes any one, not a native of Central America, from the exercise of executive power in the State. Neither in Nicaragua nor in any other Republic of Central America is any colony desired to be formed by Gen. WALKER, or any other person, who, like him, has dreamed of mastery over its lands, to divide them among his foreign allies. YRISARRI therefore protests against the contemplated colonization by WALKER and his associates, of San Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua, as one of the real parties.

In his letter of December 15, he calls the attention of General CASS to WALKER'S movements, and trusts that proceedings will be instituted against these violators of the laws of neutrality with that vigor which is required for the maintenance of peace, and of a fair understanding between friendly neutral nations; and on the 31st December he, as Minister of Guatemala, Nicaragua and San Salvador, returns thanks to the Government of the United States for having taken away the adventurer WALKER and his invading band from the point of which they had taken possession on the coast of Nicaragua, and thus relieving those friendly countries from the evils with which they would have been visited had these disturbers of the peace of the nation been allowed the possibility of increasing their forces by raw recruits. The point from which Commodore PAULDING forced away these bandits (as such, justly sanctioned by the laws of nations to pirates and foes of mankind) is an almost deserted one, on which exists no Nicaraguan authorities that could have managed these fellows in Nicaragua. Therefore, he considers the proceedings of PAULDING against WALKER and his hords were perfectly justifiable, for a man-of-war of any nation may take up pirates from a barren island, or from one so thinly populated.

The Senate, to-day, in Executive session, after a debate of considerable length, by a vote of 28 against 22, MAHLON GRIFFIN to Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Judge CATRON, resigned.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Mr. DOOLITTLE presented the petition from HENRY O'REILLY in favor of establishing a telegraphic line from the western borders of Missouri to Fort Laramie and the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill explanatory of the act granting bounty lands to officers and soldiers, passed March, 1855, so as to confer claims to the heirs of persons making claims, who have died before the land warrants were issued.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to repeal the Act of March, 1855, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases.

Mr. BRADBURY, in showing the necessity of the passage of the bill, said that he had a list of ninety-two vessels, the names of which had been changed within eighteen months. Thirty-one of them had either been lost at sea, or the means of loss of life and property. The names were changed to deceive the public, when the vessels were rotten and unseaworthy. He instanced the *Central America*, whose name was changed from *George Law*. One vessel had been condemned and her name changed three times, and the vessel to sea and was never heard of afterward.

The bill was passed.

The joint resolution to extend the time for the retirement of Naval officers selected by the Retiring Board to April next, was passed.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President, in response to the resolution calling for information relative to recent events in Central America.

Mr. CURTIS moved that that part of the President's recent Message and accompanying documents relating to Commodore PAULDING and having reference to the letters of the Navy Department be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and the other portion to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A message was received from the President stating that he had received a copy of the Constitution of Minnesota, together with an abstract of the vote polled for and against the same, and he now laid the Constitution before Congress in the same way as prescribed by the Constitution.

A message was then received from the President in response to the resolution requiring whether the Government of Nicaragua had made any complaint on account of the arrest of Gen. WALKER, by Commodore PAULDING, on its soil. The President, through the Secretary of State, says that no such complaint has reached the Department.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the President's Annual Message.

Mr. KELSEY said that if ever a President required the supporting hands of his friends it was now. Who could tell which was the Administration portion of this House, and what were Administration measures? Look to the Senate. There the Warwick of the party, in the pride of his power, hurls defiance at the Administration. The President entered upon the Presidency with a plethoric Treasury, which is now bankrupt. The Central American question is pressing hard upon him. The filibusters are about to overwhelm him. Besides, there is the Kansas question, which he is pressing forward for the destruction of the rights of freemen, and the indignation which is hurled back is sinking him. Utah is beyond the control government, and BRIGHAM YOUNG is laughing him to scorn. Well may the President exclaim "Save me from my friends." As to Central American affairs, if the President was deceived at all, it was because he did not, with a firm and steady hand, carry out his instructions, and prosecute WALKER while he was within our jurisdiction. This was not a question between WALKER and the Government; it was whether the Government shall discharge its duty and sustain its honor. It is only when we are just to our neighbors that we sustain our character and dignity, and therefore we are bound to defend Nicaragua against the aggressions of our own citizens. He would not hang these offenders, as was suggested, but they were properly brought back in sympathy for their unrelated condition and he hoped that they would be taught that the rights of the Government must be respected. He maintained that it was not only the right but the duty of our naval forces to enter upon Nicaraguan soil and arrest those whom the President denominates murderers and robbers.

Mr. HASKIN explained the remark made by him on a former occasion, viz.: that he was in favor of national grand larceny. In his argument he intended to convey an alternative proposition, that if the Government justified WALKER, which he hoped it did not, then it would be far better for the Government to filibuster in a grand way. It was a jocose and figurative expression, and excited laughter. He did not believe any gentleman seriously thought that he favored grand larceny in a literal sense. Larceny was the stealing of personal property, and therefore it could not be applicable to Cuba or Central America. If the term was appropriate to any party it must be to the Republicans, who would appropriate their personal property. He admitted, with Mr. THAYER, that larceny was mean and contemptible, and sincerely hoped that the representatives of the Republican party will do as he wished to see—refuse to assume the duties their predecessors did in the last Congress to promote it.

Mr. MOORE, without venturing on an argument on the validity of WALKER'S title of President of Nicaragua, contended that, not only had PAULDING gone beyond his instructions, but that a majority of the nation never could sanction conduct like his. Of PAULDING he knew little, but had no doubt that he was a gallant and experienced officer. He would say that a more insulting and willful outrage had never been committed by any one clothed with authority, and it became the representatives of a free people to protest against this wanton abasement of power. He could not concur with the Administration in its construction of the neutrality laws.

Mr. THOMPSON, in speaking of WALKER, said that after he was brought here and released, from a felon he became a hero, and from a ruthless invader, guilty of robbery and plunder, he became a MOSES, leading a nation from the wilderness into the land of promise—from a scourge and a curse he became a pioneer of good government and a benefactor of his race. Gentlemen say that great wrong has been done by PAULDING, that indemnity should be given to WALKER, and that a national vessel should take him back. What did this mean? It indicated a diversity of sentiment in this House. WALKER was not a pioneer of the civilization of which we are proud, but of a ruder, semi-barbarous polity which obtains a foothold by force, and holds it by trampling on the rights of the people. He was guilty of violating both the international law and the neutrality act of 1818. WALKER was never a citizen of Nicaragua. If so, where is the record of his naturalization? He thought the Administration was bound to have WALKER prosecuted for violation of these laws. The President is right in asserting that WALKER is guilty. The mode of arrest was a matter of no consequence whatever under the circumstances, and while Nicaragua did not complain, whether the technical letter of the law was conformed to or not, the President is justified by international law in the spirit of his instructions for the arrest of WALKER, and did not violate the letter.

Mr. WARREN said he had no hesitation in asserting that PAULDING exceeded his instructions. The President admitted this. When gentlemen go beyond this, with the present lights before them they go too far. He warned his political friends to be cautious in what they said, for fear of the consequences to the party. After declaring that he was no filibuster, when he had to violate the law for the accomplishment of his purposes, and that if President PIERCE had promptly removed BUCHANAN YOUNG the trouble in Utah would have been averted, he proceeded to eulogize ARKANSAS, and advocated a grant of land to that State for railroad purposes.

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

Augmenting the Army Force—Gen. Walker and the Administration—Opposition to the Administration of Minnesota—Position of Gov. Wise, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 11, 1858.

The failure of the motion made in the House to-day to permit the introduction of a bill to authorize the addition of five regiments to the regular Army of the United States is indicative of the hostility which that measure is likely to meet at every step. Additional troops for service in Utah are imperatively needed, and should be authorized without a single day's delay, if the country does not desire to witness a prolonged and bloody contest with the Mormons, instead of an early and satisfactory determination of the struggle. It is time, to-day, that all the reinforcements were organizing for the march; and, if the President would ask Congress for volunteers for this special service, a bill authorizing their employment would become a law, probably, with scarce an objection. But there is a settled hostility in the minds of many members to the increasing the *regular* army just at this time, when the troops are so freely used in Kansas to overawe a people struggling for the preservation of political rights; and I do not believe the five-regiment bill, if persisted in, can become a law during the next two months. Gov. FLOYD would evince his wisdom by asking volunteers for Utah, and letting his proposition for an increase of the regular army take its chances upon its individual merits, instead of attempting to force it through astride of the present emergency.

Gen. WALKER left for the South this morning. It is his purpose to ask a trial at New-Orleans upon the charge of violating the Neutrality laws, and I understand he is very desirous of having it, in order that he may bring before the public incontestible evidence that he did not speak falsely when he told Captain CHARARD that his Nicaraguan enterprise had the sanction and cordial approbation of the President of the United States. His friends assert that he will prove, among other things, at the trial, that Mr. BUCHANAN *unequivocally acknowledged his claim to be President of Nicaragua*, declaring that he was as much President of that Republic when Commander DAVIS interfered to bring him away, as he (Mr. BUCHANAN) was President of the United States. They say further, that certain members of the Cabinet will be called upon to testify to other facts, showing conclusively that Gen. WALKER was entitled to believe that the Administration did not consider his contemplated return to Nicaragua illegal, but on the contrary, sympathized entirely with it and its object. I give the statements upon the subject,—but of course am not personally acquainted with the facts.

The friends of the Lecompton Constitution are asserting with much positiveness that the Senate Committee on Territories, to which the Minnesota State Constitution was referred to-day, will not report it back until after the Kansas question is disposed of—the purpose being to hold its ultimate defeat in terrorem over the heads of those who are disposed to vote against the admission of Kansas with the Lecompton instrument. This scheme, however, can only be carried through by the connivance of a Northern Democratic member of the Committee; and I doubt whether he can be induced to outrage the sentiment of his section, by lending himself to the accomplishment of so shabby a trick; but a day or two will decide the question. Mr. DOUGLAS will advocate the immediate and unconditional admission of the new State.

Governor HAMMOND, of South Carolina, who has just taken his seat in the Senate, bringing with him a high reputation as a statesman, is probably one of the most thoroughly independent men in Congress—one who will do what he conscientiously believes it *right* to do, regardless of all supposed party obligations to the contrary. These traits of character give great significance to the rumor that he is likely to take the same ground as that occupied by Mr. DOUGLAS on the Kansas question, maintaining that no State should be admitted into the Union with a Constitution which has not been fully and fairly ratified by the people in all its parts.

There are other indications than his recent letter to the Tammany 8th of January festival, that Gov. WISE, of Virginia, is sheering off from the Administration. I learn that he is even more disposed to sustain Mr. DOUGLAS' position on the Kansas matter than that letter suggests. He is also in decided hostility to Mr. BUCHANAN on the Nicaraguan question; and gentlemen who know him well and have recently conversed with him, are of opinion that he will soon be found in open opposition to the Administration on "general principles."

Colonel WILLIAMS, of Nashville, Tennessee, who was to-day nominated to the Senate as Minister to Constantinople, was an Old-Line Whig, who entered the Democratic ranks during the late Presidential campaign. He was recommended unanimously by the Tennessee Delegation in Congress. S.

News from Kansas.

PARTIAL RETURNS OF THE ELECTION—THE STATE TICKET THOUGHT TO BE ELECTED, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The *Democrat* has Kansas advices of the 7th, which give the following Pro-Slavery majorities: Kickapoo, 264; Doniphan County, 600; Johnson County, 1,000; Bourbon County, 430. Douglas County gives 800 Free-State majority, and Atchison City about 30. The Democratic state ticket is probably elected, but a majority of the Legislature is Free State. About half the vote of the Territory was cast for State officers, but a very decided expression was given against the Lecompton Constitution, the majority against it being set down as 10,000. In some precincts there were two distinct polls kept open. The Free-State men were making arrests of fraudulent voters, under the recent act of the Legislature. At Calhoun, a Judge named CALVERT was arrested for stuffing the ballot-boxes, and another named HADDAN for receiving fraudulent votes. CALVERT was taken to Leavenworth, and with a cannon belonging to the Kickapoo rangers, paraded through the streets.

Much excitement prevailed, and fears were entertained that serious trouble would follow. Political parties were much divided, the majority being bitterly opposed to the Lecompton Constitution.

Gen. CALHOUN was supposed to be in Western Missouri, and had been advised not to return to the Territory.

From Boston.

THE WESTERN BANK OF SPRINGFIELD—LAUNCH OF A RUSSIAN CORVETTE—NAVAL.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 12.

A further hearing concerning the Western Bank of Springfield, now under temporary injunction, was held yesterday afternoon, before Judge MERRICK.

REUBEN R. CHAPMAN, of Springfield, who appeared as counsel for the Bank, stated that the Directors and other responsible citizens of Springfield stood ready to guarantee the payment of all its debts to the public. It came out in the examination that, in 1855, $2,600 of the new and unsigned bills of the Bank, which were in the vault, had in some illegal way got into circulation. This fact was discovered by the Bank Commissioners the same year, but was not made public, in the hope that the mystery might be elucidated, which, however, has not been the case to the present time. The Court will make a final decision, in regard to a perpetual injunction, on Thursday next.

The steam corvette *Manjour*, built for the Russian Government, to navigate the River Amoor, was successfully launched to-day, from the yard of PAUL CURTIS, in East Boston.

The United States Surveying Steamer *Argentina*, bound to Rosario, South America, sailed hence to-day, under canvass.

Meeting of the New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The State Legislature met here to-day. In the Senate, H. V. SPEER, of Middlesex, was elected President; A. B. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary; D. L. M. MOORE, Assistant Secretary; F. F. PATTERSON, of Cumberland, Engrossing Clerk; and J. MCGOWAN, of Morris, Sergeant-at-Arms.

In the House, D. HOLSMAN, of Bergen, was chosen Speaker; D. BLAUVELT, of Essex, Clerk; E. C. BLAKLAN, Assistant Clerk, and WILLIAM LOWRY, of Burlington, Doorkeeper.

Mr. MOORE introduced resolutions instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

The resolutions were made the order of the day for Thursday.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The Southern mail from all points has been received, but the papers contain no news of interest.

U. S. Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Case No. 20.—David Lecompte *et al. vs.* Franklin Steele.—The arguments on both sides were continued.

The Columbia at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, Capt. BARRY, from New-York, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning.

Marine Disasters.

THE SCHOONER MAINE LAW IN DISTRESS.

NEWPORT, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The schooner *Maine Law*, of and from Camden for New-Orleans, put into this port this afternoon in distress, her cargo of lime having been on fire since the 10th inst.

STEAMER CALEDONIA ASHORE.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The steamer *Caledonia*, of Messrs. WARNROP & Co.'s Newburg freight line, ran ashore in the fog last night, opposite this place. By transferring her cargo she can be got off with slight damage.

Death of a Murderer in Jail.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

CHARLES L. CATER, the murderer of Warden TENNY of the State Prison, died in jail this morning. He was twenty-two years of age, and had nearly served his year's probation before his execution.

The Virginia Legislature on Kansas.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The House to-day adopted the Kansas resolution in favor of the Lecompton (Kansas) Constitution.

The Senate have postponed their action in the matter.

This is considered a virtual rebuke to Governor WISE.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Empire City at New-Orleans.

$1,600,000 in Treasure en route.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

Surrender of Col. Anderson, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 11.

The steamship *Empire City*, from New-York 2d inst., *via* Havana 7th inst., has arrived at the Balize.

She connected at Havana with the steamship *Cyclone* from Aspinwall, and brings the California mails of the 20th ult.

The steamship *Star of the West* left Aspinwall on the 4th for New-York direct, with the California mails and $1,600,000 in treasure.

The U. S. steamer *Fulton*, Lieut. ALMY commanding, arrived at Aspinwall on the 30th December, bringing important news from Greytown.

Col. FRANK ANDERSON had surrendered Fort Castillo and the river steamers to the U. S. steam frigate *Susquehanna*, Capt. SANDS.

The United States frigate *Wabash* was bringing home Colonel ANDERSON'S command. Col. ANDERSON, before surrendering, destroyed all the buildings and cattle at Castillo, and broke up the machinery of the lake steamers.

The news from California is generally unimportant.

It was reported at San Francisco that Col. STEPTOE at Fort Walla Walla, Oregon, had received dispatches stating that 160 of Col. JOHNSTON'S command had been killed by the Mormons, and that Col. JOHNSTON had been forced to retreat. (This is but a repetition of the story received by the last California mail, which has been proved by direct advices from the expedition, to have been unfounded.)

Trade was very dull at San Francisco.

Lieutenant BEALE would soon return to Texas.

The camels remained on the Tijon reservation in Sonora.

In Lower California political affairs were quiet.

A dreadful hurricane on the coast had occurred. It drove thirteen vessels ashore, and destroyed many houses at La Pose and San Bernardino.

The Mormons had all gone to Salt Lake.

The clipper ships *Flyaway*, from New-York, and *Palmetto*, from Boston, had arrived at San Francisco.

No Isthmus papers have been received.

Suicide of Ex-President Jones of Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 11.

DR. ANSON JONES, Ex-President of Texas, committed suicide at Houston on the 5th inst., by blowing out his brains.

Failure in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Messrs. SMITH, RUSSELL & CO., soap and candle manufacturers in this city, have failed.

Inauguration of the Governor of Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The Governor elect, T. H. HICKS, will be inaugurated to-morrow. A large gathering is expected at Annapolis.

Non-Arrival of the North American.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 12—11 P. M.

As yet there are no signs of the steamship *North American*, from Liverpool, now about due at this port.

Weather Reports.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 12—1 P. M.

The weather is beautiful and warm. Wind N. N. W.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Jan. 12—1 P. M.

This is a fine, clear day. The snow is entirely gone, and the thermometer marks 50° above zero.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 12—1 P. M.

The thermometer marks 47½° above zero. The wind is from the northwest.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Jan. 12—10 A. M.

It rained hard here last evening, but frost during the night. The thermometer, at 8 o'clock this morning, marked 28° above zero. The river is full of ice, but no bridge is yet formed opposite the city.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Tuesday, Jan. 12—6 P. M.

We had a very heavy rain last night. The snow is gone, and the weather is very mild, with the thermometer now at 39° above zero. There are some indications of snow.

At Fredericton and Woodstock the snow is all gone.

CALAIS, Me., Tuesday, Jan. 12—6 P. M.

The snow is all gone from here. A fresh wind is now blowing from the northwest, and the thermometer marks 20°.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Jan. 12—6 P. M.

We have cloudy weather, and a northwest wind.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Tuesday, Jan. 12—6 P. M.

We have fine weather, and a northeast wind is now blowing.

SACKVILLE, Tuesday, Jan. 12—6 P. M.

The weather here is mild, and the sky overcast. A strong southerly wind is blowing. A heavy rain last night took off all the snow.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 12—6 P. M.

The thermometer now indicates 30° above zero. The wind is from the north.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 12—6 P. M.

We have had delightful weather all this day. It is now clear, with the wind from the N. N. W.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Jan. 12—6 P. M.

The wind is from the northwest. The weather is clear and very mild.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather here is clear. The thermometer marks 38° above zero.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is warm and clear. The thermometer is at 44½° above zero. The wind is from the northeast.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is mild and pleasant.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear and cold. The thermometer is at 25° above zero.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear and warm, with the thermometer at 50°.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12—8 P. M.

It is mild and clear. Thermometer marks 36° above zero.

DUBUQUE, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear, and the mercury marks 32° above zero.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Jan. 12—9 A. M.

Clear weather, with the thermometer at 35° above zero.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear and still. The mercury marks 35° above zero.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear, with a wind from the south.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear and cold, with the thermometer at 24° above zero.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Cloudy weather, with the mercury at 35° above zero.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Weather cloudy and warm. Mercury 42° above zero.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 12—3 P. M.

A dense fog prevails. Thermometer at 35°.

COLUMBUS, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear and cold here.

PEORIA, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

It is cloudy and cold here.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The weather is clear and mild, with the mercury at 50° above zero.

Important from the Utah Expedition.

Concentration of the Troops at Fort Bridger—Arrival of Colonel Cooke's Command—Bad Condition of the Animals, &c.

From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 9.

FORT KEARNY, U. T., Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857.

As the public are particularly interested in knowing the condition of our troops en route for Utah, I take the liberty of giving you the latest news I am in possession of in regard to them.

On the 20th November, Col. FAUNTLEROY was at Fort Bridger, which had been established by the quartermaster, Col. GEORGE, with six companies Second Dragoons, arrived that morning, having lost many of his animals, and the remainder were unfit for service. From Lavanda to Salt Lake there is no grass (the Mormons having burnt it in advance of the troops,) consequently all the animals belonging to the expedition were very poor when Winter set in, and it is reported that they are dying at the rate of some one hundred daily. There can be no doubt that when Spring opens Col. JOHNSTON will be so much crippled that he will be compelled to await the arrival of fresh animals and other supplies before he will be able to commence active operations. That the expedition is a failure for this year cannot be questioned; and when we reflect upon the matter and see what an immense amount of public property must be lost, as well as the condition of the troops, on short rations, and living in tents in a country where the snow is usually very deep during the entire Winter, (in November it was two feet deep,) it would seem that your predictions last Summer were well-grounded. That the Mormons intend to resist there can be no doubt. They are fortifying the passes that lead to the city. They have released JAMES JONES, agents to MAJORS & RUSSELL, who was taken prisoner by them some time since, and have sent him to Col. JOHNSTON'S camp. In passing through the different *cañons* they blindfolded him, to prevent him from obtaining any knowledge of their movements. It is reported that BILL HICKMAN, who is one of the Danites, and a notorious scoundrel, has been killed by a mountain man named BAKER. I am inclined to think it is his brother, who was a prisoner in Col. ALEXANDER'S camp, as report says he was released a short time before.

Mr. MAGRAW, of the Wagon Road Expedition, has volunteered under Col. JOHNSTON—those of his party who would not do so were discharged. So this expedition is broken up without accomplishing anything, save what has been done by LANDER, Chief Engineer, and his assistants. Mr. MAGRAW having had some difficulty with his Engineers, they, as well as the Disbursing Agent, left him, and have gone to the States.

A few nights since, a party of Cheyenne Indians attacked some Pawnees who were occupying an old mail-house within a few hundred yards of the post, which occasioned some little excitement to the garrison. The command promptly turned out, and a detachment was sent to patrol, but the night was so dark that no Indians could be distinguished. Some doubt was felt, at first, as to the fact of the Cheyennes having made this attack, but next morning moccasin tracks, (without doubt Cheyennes,) were discovered, which settled the matter. The bold attack upon the part of the Cheyennes was from the following circumstances, viz.: Three Pawnees had stolen some horses from the Cheyennes, were pursued, and the animals recovered. In the encounter, the Cheyennes had one man killed, (supposed to be a chief,) and another severely, if not mortally, wounded. The Pawnees escaped without loss, and came immediately to the Fort, where they had been some days before this attack was made on them, which fact was, no doubt, known to the Cheyennes, and their object was to surprise them, and get a scalp or two in revenge for the loss of their comrades. An attack upon the Post was evidently not designed by them.

We are enjoying delightful weather at present, and as the contrast is so great to the weather experienced that Winter, we do not fail to appreciate it, and devoutly wish for its continuance during the whole Winter.

LAPIO.

In addition to this letter, we have received from a gentleman who accompanies Col. COOKE'S detachment, some notes of their progress, which we proceed to give to our readers.

Writing from Big Sandy, Nov. 11, our correspondent says:

"I had designed to give a little history of our march in this famous Utah expedition, but the hurry-burly of an expedition of this kind, in the great inconvenience attending correspondence, renders it impossible for me to carry out my intention.

Up to the 6th inst., the second day after we passed Independence Rock, we were favored with most agreeable weather, and traveled with ease and comfort. But here the hardships of our journey began. A heavy snow set in and continued, off and on for two days. We were then past the high in the mountains; the weather became extremely cold, with high winds; and here our animals, not used to such usage, began to suffer severely, but hardly relinquished to answer the purposes of cooking. Our poor animals became much jaded and worn, and many gave out and died. For the last three mornings the first sight that met one's eyes, on coming out of camp, was a dead mule or horse frozen stiff. Not less than thirty have thus perished in sight of camp, and at least fifty have been abandoned and have met the same fate. One-half of the remaining ones are unfit for service. We have daily to abandon many fine wagons, harness, &c., and all for want of mules to draw them. We are now within eighty miles of the place where, by Col. JOHNSTON'S last order, we expect to make our Winter quarters—(Henry's Fork of Green River,—to reach which will require six days travel. We hope to accomplish this, as, since we crossed the South Pass, the weather has become milder, the roads better and we have found less snow. An express was expected 25 days from Col. JOHNSTON. Should it not arrive by to-morrow, there will be good reason for us to anticipate some annoyance from the Mormons, and that they have intercepted the route between the two portions of the command.

All parties enjoy good health, and are willing to weather the storm. Beside the Governor and Secretary, there are traveling in company with this command, Mr. HOCKADAY, United States Attorney; Dr. FORNEY, Superintendent of Indian Affairs; Mr. BOCOCK, Marshal; and also Messrs. LIVINGSTON and SALLEE, merchants of Salt Lake, with their respective companies.

On the 16th November, the writer says: "The express from Col. JOHNSTON'S command is now coming into our camp. We are now on the Green Mountains, and the weather is very cold. Col. JOHNSTON is at Fort Bridger. The animals of Col. COOKE'S command are still giving out."

Later and Highly Important by Telegraph.

THE TROOPS ALL IN WINTER QUARTERS—THE MORMONS PREPARING TO LEAVE THE TERRITORY—PROCLAMATION BY GOV. CUMMING.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The *Republican* has advices from the Utah Expedition to December 1st. The troops were all in Winter quarters at Fort Bridger, with the exception of Colonel COOK'S command, which was posted forty miles distant on Henry's Fork, where a scant supply of grass remained. Fort Bridger was being rebuilt for the purpose of protecting the provisions. The troops were comfortably stationed in tents, with stoves. The weather had been very mild, and good health prevailed. The provisions on hand were sufficient to last till June by close allowance. Captain MARCY had been sent to TUCO and Santa Fe to obtain supplies. Nearly two-thirds of all the animals of the expedition had died.

The Mormons were preparing to leave for the British Possessions. Pioneer parties had already started.

BRIGHAM YOUNG had sent a quantity of salt to Col. JOHNSTON, which that officer sent back, stating that he would hang any messenger from the same quarter on a similar errand. YOUNG had also invited the officers of the army to partake of his hospitality, and spend the Winter at Salt Lake City. It is said that Col. JOHNSTON is so well assured that the Mormons will leave in the Spring that he asks no increase of the force now under his command.

Governor CUMMING had issued a proclamation declaring the Territory in a state of rebellion, and stating that a Court will be organized in Green River County, near Fort Bridger, whence the proclamation is dated, by Chief-Justice ECKELS, for the trial of offenders; that a posse of the inhabitants of the Territory will first be used to enforce obedience to the laws, and that failing, military force will be resorted to, and commanding all armed bodies of men to immediately disband, and return home under the penalty of punishment as traitors.

Lieut. CARROLL, of the Tenth Infantry, bearer of dispatches to Washington, left here this morning.

☞ Mr. ROBERT GOLDBECK gives a concert, assisted by several artists of reputation, at NIBLO'S, on Saturday evening next, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society. The price of the tickets has been fixed at fifty cents. A few may be obtained at the desk in the publication office of the TIMES.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

A Mounted Police for the Upper Part of the City—Reorganizing Precincts—The Glass Ballot-box Question—Superintendent Tallmadge on Fisher—Swindling.

The Commissioners of Police met in No. 313 Broome-street yesterday, at 2 o'clock; P. H. Prince, Esquire, Nye, Bowne, Mayor Tiemann, Pirsh, Mayor Powell, SUMMARAN and CHANNING.

Mr. BOWNE presented a bill, amounting to $444, 50 cts., which, on motion, was ordered to be paid.

Mr. TIEMANN presented a petition from the mechanics respecting the proposed appropriation of the River Police, which was referred.

A communication was received from Mr. E. CLERY, in respect to the glass ballot-boxes, stating that of 2,100 which were stored at No. 189 Mercer-street, a thorough inspection had been made, and that only three out of the whole number were found to be broken and these were not broken from any defect in the material, but from being stowed too compactly. Messrs. COX and HYDE, who had been appointed to inspect them, had reported them all right. There was therefore, no ground for the statement that a large number of them were broken from being imperfectly manufactured.

A letter from PETER SQUIRE, Captain of the Hicksville Precinct, and Justice for Queens County, stating that they were in necessity of a watch-house, and asking for the appointment of a Sergeant and Doorkeeper.

Mr. CHANNING moved to refer the letter to the Committee for the benefit of the Force. Referred to the Committee to take the same into consideration.

Mr. SUMMARAN presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the City of Brooklyn be and is hereby divided into the following precincts and subdivisions, viz.: The First, Third and Fourth Wards shall comprise the First Precinct; the Second and Fifth the Second Precinct; the Sixth, Tenth and Twelfth the Third Precinct; the Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Fourteenth and Nineteenth the Fourth Precinct; and the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth the Fifth Precinct. The Eighth Ward shall be a sub-station, and shall be in charge of a sergeant; and the Seventeenth Ward shall be a sub-station, and be in charge of a sergeant.

Whereas, There are now eight men doing duty as patrolmen within the boundaries of the said precincts, comprising the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn; therefore,

Resolved, That the office of captain of said wards be and is hereby abolished.

Resolved, That John Gilliwell be appointed Sergeant, and detailed to duty in said sub-station.

Resolved, That Charles W. Hatfield, be transferred from said sub-station to the Fifth Precinct, Brooklyn.

A MOUNTED POLICE.

General NYE reported in favor of a mounted police for the upper wards, and urged various reasons for its organization. It was necessary, for depredations in the form of the City into or toward Westchester County, and the opportunities for their escape in that direction would be materially diminished with a mounted police to follow them.

Mayor TIEMANN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board deem it expedient to organize a mounted police of fifteen men in addition to the number for the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, for the better protection of the lives and property in that section of the City.

The resolution was adopted, but at the suggestion of Mr. SUMMARAN the details of the regulations were referred back to the Committee to report more particularly.

General NYE said he would report more fully on the subject, the price of the horses, &c., at the next meeting. He thought twenty-eight horses would be required, so that there would always be two in reserve. He had conferred with two other members of the Board who live in that portion of the City, one of whom was Mr. PIRSH, who approved of the plan.

Mr. E. BIRD, who had been appointed a patrolman, but, by sickness, sent in his resignation as patrolman, which was accepted.

After the transaction of some other unimportant matters the Board went into secret session.

THE BOARD SECRET AGAIN.

The Superintendent of Police had issued the following Circular, which is to be printed in the form of placards, and widely circulated for the information of strangers.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE,
No. 313 BROOME-STREET, Near Mercer-street,
New-York, January 12, 1858.

Applications are almost daily made to this Board for relief to persons who have been defrauded in purchasing tickets for passage to Europe, California, or places in America.

The Superintendent of Police cannot undertake to prevent such frauds to persons of experience in traveling, but he will endeavor to protect those who are about to purchase tickets, (which, by all the laws of this State, are to be in writing,) from the grossest impositions.

Other members were here for adoption

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature—Two Governor's Addresses—Democratic Convention in New York—Meeting in Baltimore—Republican Convention—Platform—Address.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 11, 1856.

The Legislature has been in session six days, and work has been quite well advanced. The new Government was inaugurated on the 7th, the second day of the session, a thing not known to any years, and showing that Gov. BANKS has no idea of allowing any time to be lost. He is said to have taken his predecessor by surprise, that gentleman having made a batch of appointments, which were to have been acted on by the Council on the 8th; but at that time Gov. BANKS and the Council were among the have been with no more right to a room in the State House than to one in Westminster Abbey. The ex-Governor was put into a fit of laughter, for which he was burst out of the place. On the last occasion he said he did not disturb the congregation in any degree; but Mr. ELLIOTT considered that however laudatory the species of worship might appear, the congregation must be protected from insult. The offending Youth was ordered to find security in £10 for his good behavior for one month.

AUSTRALIAN EXPLORATION.—At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, the President, R. MURCHISON, announced, in reference to the reported discovery of a large fresh water lake in South Australia by Mr. GOTCH that Captain PEEL, the Surveyor-General, had just received from him a sketch of the lake, with a letter, in which he stated that he had named it Lake Torrens, in honor of the Governor of South Australia. The lake is about 100 miles long, and 30 miles broad, and is 1,000 feet above the sea. It is of a blood-red color, and there appears to be no outlet. Captain PEEL was about to proceed to the lake to survey it.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA.—Correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Breslau, says:—"The Astronomer Encke, of Berlin, has just published a memoir, in which he announces the discovery of a new comet, which was observed at the Observatory of Berlin on the 17th ult., by Dr. LUTHER, of Bilk, near Düsseldorf. The comet is of the 3d magnitude, and is moving in the constellation of Pegasus, in a direction from west to east. Its motion is very rapid, and it will soon be lost to our view. Dr. LUTHER has also discovered a comet of the 9th magnitude, in the constellation of Hercules, which is moving in a direction from east to west. Its motion is very slow."

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN ITEMS.

JOURNAL BONTOCRATIQUE DE LONDRES.—A boy was charged, on the 14th of Dec., before the Lambeth magistrates, with having distributed a seditious congregation, known as "The Royal Manger," at Walworth. The description of the peculiar worship at this place by the followers of the late JOANNA SOUTHCOTT, is very curious. Once the year, (a lady who speaks from personal knowledge,) that there is a special Jubilee now in Catherine-street, Strand, when all the Southcottites assemble from all parts of the country. This Jubilee lasts for a week, and the people were obliged to go to the town-halls for their bread. She had received a box, and on taking the box home was cutting it up she found in the centre a rat's nest, with a number of young rats in it. Dr. OSBORNE received over 2,000 votes, particularly as the weather was bad, and the Jubilee was held in a private citizen, and a number of the United States mail were covered with the Southcottites for the Jubilee. The mode of feeding adopted by these fanatics is more reprehensible than anything known in this country. The Freemasons wear all the Southcottites are required to believe that JOANNA SOUTHCOTT, in all the Jubilee, accept that it shows the Democrats to have causes for dissensions in their ranks, which succeed right and left in coming out in full bloom

PERSONAL

PUBLIC MEETINGS

LOST AND FOUND

DANCING

PRINTING

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

MARKET REPORTS.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Jan. 12.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Jan. 12.

The Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Case.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Jan. 12.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1860.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Empire City* at New-Orleans from Havana, we receive a brief telegraphic summary of a fortnight's later news from California and Nicaragua. The *Star of the West* is on her way from Aspinwall for this port direct, with $1,400,000 in treasure. There is little news from California. Trade at San Francisco is reported dull. From San Juan we learn that Col. ANDERSON had surrendered Fort Castillo and the river steamers to the United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna*. The friends of Col. ANDERSON and of his men under his command will be glad to hear that they have been released from a most perilous situation.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 28th of December, is now about due at Portland, with two days' later from Europe.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, the bill providing for the payment in 1856, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the names of vessels in certain cases, was passed. A petition was presented, and referred to the Military Committee, for the establishment of a telegraph line from the Western borders of Missouri to Fort Laramie and the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. In the House, a Message was received from the President, similar to the one sent to the Senate some days since, relative to Central American affairs. Another Message was received, announcing the receipt of a copy of the Constitution of Minnesota, and an abstract of the votes polled for and against it, and submitting the same to Congress. The rest of the session was consumed in debate on the President's annual Message in Committee of the Whole.

NATHAN CLIFFORD was yesterday confirmed by the Senate in Executive Session as Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. The vote was 36 against 11.

In State Senate yesterday, a limited number of copies of the Governor's Message were ordered printed. The Kansas resolutions were considered for a short period, and made the special order for Tuesday next. The bill to authorize the Methodist Episcopal Churches of Brooklyn, to sell their burying-ground and remove the dead, was introduced by Mr. SPRAGUE. The Assembly made no apparent progress in organization. In the meantime Albany is getting far ahead in routine business, and it will take some time for the Assembly to catch up.

Gen. HARNEY reports a more encouraging character has prevailed from the Utah Expedition. On the 1st of December the troops were all in Winter quarters at Fort Bridger, with the exception of Col. COOPER'S command, which was forty miles from there, on Henry's Fork. Fort Bridger was finished, and in the meantime the troops were comfortably situated in tents, with stoves. Good health prevailed, and sufficient provisions were on hand to last until June. But most important of all, it is stated that the Mormons were making preparations to leave the Territory for the British Possessions, and that pioneer parties had already started. BRIGHAM YOUNG'S tone towards the officers of the Expedition seems to have changed, and Col. KANE says, it is said, in so well assured that the Mormons will leave in the Spring that he now sees no increase in his force. Governor CUMMING had issued a proclamation, dated from Fort Bridger, declaring the Territory in a state of rebellion, and commanding all armed bodies of men forthwith to disband and return home, under penalty of punishment as traitors. A Court is to be organized by Chief-Justice ECKLES, for the trial of offenders, and in case a *posse* of the inhabitants shall be found insufficient to enforce obedience, the military will be resorted to.

The returns from the Kansas election thus far are so partial, and probably unreliable, that it is hardly worth while to venture an opinion at present as to the result. It is likely that the vote for the Free State Ticket is very close, while a majority of the Legislature will be Free-State, and the expression of opinion against the Lecompton Constitution very decided.

Dr. ANSON JONES, the last President of the Republic of Texas, committed suicide at Houston on the 9th inst. by blowing out his brains. Dr. JONES was elected President of Texas in 1844, and had about two years to serve when the Republic was annexed to the United States in 1846. He was a native of Louisiana.

The fine weather yesterday did not check the dullness in the General Markets. Flour and Wheat were very quiet, though buyers had any existing advantage. The high prices asked for Corn prevented activity therein. Provisions and Groceries were moderately dealt in at about former rates, save for Pork, which slightly declined. Cotton was sold to the extent of about 700 bales, at 1c. @ ¼c. lower Monday's currency. Freights continued depressed.

The Commissioners of Police, at their meeting yesterday afternoon, adopted a new plan of redistricting the City of Brooklyn, and introduced some other important changes in its police arrangements. Gen. MYER reported in favor of organizing a mounted police for the upper part of the City, and on motion of Mayor TIEMANN the plan was adopted. *Twenty-four men and two sergeants are to constitute the force*, the full details to be submitted at the next meeting; their field of duty is to be the Twenty-fifth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards.

Considerable business was transacted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. FRANCIS MOLLOY, for highway robbery, though he only stole a plug of tobacco, a lead pencil, and a five cent piece, was sentenced by Judge RUSSELL to thirteen years and nine months in the State Prison. FRANCIS PUNDERTEK, for burglary, was sentenced to four years and nine months. Several sentences in other cases, varying from six months in the Penitentiary to two years in the State Prison, were also passed.

Yesterday Judge DAVIES denied the motion for an injunction restraining the City from renting certain lands to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, on the ground that if the lease was invalid, as is claimed, no injury could be done to the City by the conveyance, and therefore it would not be necessary to interfere by injunction.

A lecture was delivered last evening in the Academy of Music, before an immense audience, by Dr. ORESTES A. BROWNSON, on "Popular Objections to Catholicity." Archbishop HUGHES, Bishop O'LOUGHLIN, and a large majority of the Catholic Clergy and influential Catholic Laity of the City, were present.

The obsequies of the late Rev. Dr. KNOX took place at the Lafayette-place Church yesterday afternoon. Rev. Drs. SPRING, BETHUNE, HUTTON, TYNG, ADAMS and MASON conducted the exercises, which were very impressive. The interior of the Church was draped in mourning and crowded with people.

DOING WHAT THEY PLEASE.—Judge RUSSELL attempts to excuse his release of WOGAN, who had been convicted of arson without punishment, by producing a long list of names signed to a petition for his discharge. These names are mainly those of politicians of the party to which both Judge RUSSELL and the convict WOGAN belonged. But the Judge must know how little value is to be attached to such petitions in any case, and he cannot expect to avail himself of public censure for any official mistakes by hiding refuge behind such a document. He knows perfectly well that nothing is easier than to procure any number of signatures to such petitions, without any reference to the merits of the case. There are hundreds and thousands of respectable men who are in the habit of signing any paper of the kind presented to them, simply because it is easier to sign than to refuse, or to examine into the question presented. Every criminal who has friends can always secure such applications;—and if they are to be released from punishment on account of them, we may as well demolish our prisons, and shut up our Courts of Justice at once.

Congressional Laughter.

It has rarely been the fortune of a first speech in Congress to excite so much attention when it was delivered, and so much comment afterwards, as has been the case with the maiden speech of Mr. ELI THAYER of Massachusetts. But what renders his speech the more remarkable is, that, like Diggory in GOLDSMITH'S comedy, all the members laughed at it "consumedly." We send a good many earnest, sensible, solemn and patriotic Representatives to Congress, men who are learned in the law of nations, who speak eloquently and reason logically; but they are for the most part, it must be acknowledged, rather dry, didactic, and tedious. What has been most needed among our Congressional orators was a speaker who could undermine the breastworks of his opponents by shaking them with a good hearty laugh. The tendency of Congressional debates has been towards sharp, cutting and irritating personalities, which, if they do not lead to actual shoulder-hitting and bowie-knifing, create sore spots, which remain rancorously raw, and liable to constant irritation.

It is so much easier to convince a man of his error when he is in a good humor than when he is angry, that we have often wondered why our public speakers did not cultivate the genial and mirth-provoking style of argument, rather than the ironical, bitter and irritating. A good-humored speaker who can force a smile upon the face of his audience has gained a great point, and placed his antagonist off his guard, and though he may not convince him of his error he will disarm him of any malice which he may have been nursing. An habitual joker, who is constantly on the watch for an opportunity to show his wit, is an intolerable pest, either in public or private, and should be sent to Coventry by all decent people. But a good-natured debater, who can enforce his arguments by mellow witticisms or *pleasant irony, is a very different sort of person.* That such a person is properly appreciated in Congress, and would be a most valuable adjunct to the party whose cause he espouses, is very evident from the amiable willingness always evinced, both in the Senate and the lower House, to laugh on the very slightest provocation; ready as the members may be for a fight they are always much more ready for a laugh, and we often see the official reports of speeches with the bracketted [*laughter*] running through it which did not contain a scintillation of wit or rollicking humor.

The *début* of Mr. THAYER, therefore, in a speech on so grave a subject as that of filibustering, which elicited laughter from all sides, and put Congress in a good humor, may be regarded as an *event of no small importance.* Ironical speeches are not apt to put those into good humor at whose heads the irony is hurled, but in this instance the speech of Mr. THAYER was eminently successful. He presented the *ludicrous side of filibustering to the South*, and the South confessed the truth by a broad grin, which was the highest compliment that could have been paid to the orator.

But Mr. THAYER'S speech does not appear to be easily understood, and even some of his own constituents do not know exactly what to make of it. They don't know whether he was in earnest or not when he spoke about Central America being colonized and Americanized by Northern Yankees. But we imagine that what Mr. THAYER aimed at was to show the South how absurd it was for States whose population amounted only to eighty-nine hundredths of a man to a square mile, to think of engaging in a scheme of colonizing a distant Territory. And, to judge from the laughter he elicited, we should infer that he succeeded. The Gulf States, which, taken together, have a population not exceeding three persons to a square mile, talk about filibustering expeditions and annexing new territories as though they were as populous as Egypt in the time of the Pharaohs. It is no wonder that Mr. THAYER succeeded so easily in raising a laugh in Congress when he presented the subject to that grave body in its true light. When the project of annexing *Texas to the United States was first broached*, Senator DOWNES, of Louisiana, opposed the scheme in a serious speech, in which he took substantially the same line of argument that Mr. THAYER did, though he treated it in a very different manner. But he was not listened to half so attentively as was the jocose Free-Soiler from Massachusetts.

Mr. THAYER has succeeded in making a hit by his humor; he had the advantage of unexpectedness; his audience were not prepared for him, and were consequently more easily taken by his storm of persiflage; but he should not attempt to try the same experiment too often. It will be a thousand times better for him to have earned the reputation of a *single-speech Hamilton*, than to become a Congressional jester, by frequent ventings of persiflage. He can afford to bide his time for another opportunity, though it should not come again the present session, and let other members profit by his example and endeavor to make their mark by good humor rather than eloquent tirades.

EFFECTS OF THE FINE WEATHER ON RAILROAD STOCKS.—The mild weather, almost without example for the season, is not only a godsend for the poor, but it is also specially propitious to the Railroad interest. Usually at this season of the year enormous outlays have been required to keep the roads in a traveling condition; engines have had to force their way through banks of snow, traveling has been suspended, and the wear and tear of machinery have been fearful. But up to the present time there has not been the slightest interruption to the traffic of the Central and Erie Roads, no extra expense has been incurred on account of the Wintry weather, snow and ice have done no damage, and even though the receipts of the roads may have fallen off, the cost of working them has been so small that the net earnings must be considerable. To say nothing of the satisfying influence of the mild weather on the feelings of the bulls of Wall-street, the genial sunshine of December and January may account for the *rise in the price of at least one description of fancy stocks*, whatever may be the cause of it with the others.

Aristocratic Men of Business.

Many of the bad disclosures regarding the operations of joint-stock companies in England during the recent panic, have brought to light some curious facts illustrative of the craving of the promoters of these undertakings for aristocratic names on their list of directors. In a majority of the joint-stock enterprizes of recent origin, at all dependent on public favor for their success, a desperate effort is made to display some sprigs of the aristocracy amongst the managers. The accession of a lord or baronet gives rise to frantic rejoicing; but even a knight, an honorable, or a half-pay colonel of the line, is gratefully welcomed. In the preliminary puffing and advertising by which the public mind is prepared for the appearance of the new machine for money-making, far less stress is usually placed upon the merits of the scheme than upon the social rank of the members of the Board, and upon "the handles" to their names. A solid, steady-going city merchant, with a good balance at his banker's and a keen eye to business, would be of very little use in companies, when a black-leg baronet would send its shares up to a premium. There have been for years, and are now in London, a large number of broken-down *roués*, bankrupts alike in fortune and reputation, whom their own circles have long rejected; who eke out a precarious subsistence by selling their names to the promoters of new associations. Their quondam friends of the aristocracy see the swindle and laugh over it; but it is not the aristocracy who buy shares. The purchasers of stock are to be found amongst the thrifty gulls in the middle classes, to whom the upper world from which these fallen angels have descended, is an enchanted land, dimly seen and little known.

This tendency amongst the English commercial classes, to drag some of the worst of the aristocrats into the management of affairs which are peculiarly within the province of commercial men, simply because they are aristocrats, has been severely commented upon, apropos of recent exposures, by a large portion of the London Press. The *Economist* charges them roundly with gross inconsistency and gross want of self-respect. The very men who are now mourning over the *débris* of exploded companies, in which they were led to invest their all, by the glitter of titles on "the Board," were loud in their denunciations of the conduct of the Government during the Crimean war, in committing the management of the national business to the hands of men who knew nothing of any business whatever. Surely if Lord Tom Noddy was not competent to organise the Commissariat or transport service, he is still less competent to superintend the affairs of that widely ramified concern, the Mount Carbon Coal and Iron Company. The unfitness of scions of great houses for public posts, is an *à fortiori* argument against their *fitness for the directorships of joint stock associations*, and when the shareholders run after them for scrip, they stultify themselves meanly.

We think, however, it is a mistake to suppose that it is solely the national flunkeyism, which makes a lord's name a good bait to catch shareholders. Very few, we imagine, of the thousands who are now yearly swindled by unscrupulous directors and adroit managers, are led to invest their money merely through blind adoration of rank. Titles and aristocratic connections in England indicate, in the majority of cases, a fixed position in society, a certain amount of means, an extra sensitiveness of reputation, in money matters at least, and a close attention to appearances. The chances are that a Colonel in the Guards, or the younger son of an Earl, ignorant though he be of the ins and outs of commercial enterprises, is at least restrained by his *esprit de corps*, or the public opinion of his "world," to use the word in the French sense, from very barefaced fraud. He may be a very great rascal, but he is not likely to connect himself with anything not *prima facie* respectable and trustworthy. Jones or Smith of Leadenhall-street or Mincing-lane, may, on the other hand, be very worthy, clear-headed and honorable men, but no one knows that he is so, or thousands of people who have money to invest have no means of ascertaining whether he is or not. The vast majority of the unfortunates who lose by bank and other swindles, are people who know nothing of business, and have to rely in a great measure for their guidance upon names. To this class a titled connection *indicates that the owner belongs to a wealthy* and respectable body, and they trust to it in default of anything better. What a woefully poor guide it is, recent events have too well proved, but the victims are rather to be blamed for ignorance or neglect than for toadyism.

MOBILE DISSOLUTION.—The Mobile *Register* makes the following appeal:

"We sincerely trust there will be no flinching or hesitation on the part of our Southern representatives in Congress in the emergency before us. We hope they will meet the issue with an unbroken front, and let it be distinctly understood that *the admission of Kansas with her present constitution and upon her present application is the sine qua non of the continuance of the Southern States in the confederacy.* Let them not be seduced and hoodwinked with any ingenious and delusive compromises, nor frightened from their propriety by any regard to the consequences."

Our acrobatic neighbor, the *Herald*, has a similar exhortation—that is to say, it *had* yesterday: what it will have to-day or to-morrow, depends upon a very uncertain digestion, and the ups and downs of revolutionary real estate. But the Fire Eaters of the South may as well come down from their high horses, for the battle goes against them. Kansas cannot be forced into the Union under the Lecompton fraud, and the Union cannot be dissolved on that account. We do not believe there is a single Southern State which can be forced or driven into any such issue as the *Register* proposes. Governor WISE'S letter affords a pretty reliable indication of the tendency of public sentiment in the South.

If our Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners have the interests of our City as much at heart as they profess, they will hesitate before deciding to reject from their new force *all those elements* of efficiency and experience which were embodied in the old Municipal organization. The twelfth section of *the Metropolitan Police act*, which declares that "no officer who shall be *dismissed for cause*, shall be reappointed by the Board to *any office in the Police force*," cannot properly be held to apply to an emergency which the enacting Legislature could not have had in view at the time of its passage.

That the new Commissioners should take the opportunity afforded by the general refusal of the old Police to obey their orders, to eliminate from the force, as formerly organized, all the doubtful and corrupt elements introduced during the *régime* of a Chief Magistrate who sought to convert the organization into a partisan electioneering body,—that this should be done was natural, commendable and necessary:—but in the case of officers possessing undoubted integrity, experience and success, and who only hesitated in changing their allegiance while the question of legal right in the Legislature to order such change was being debated,—in these cases we are clearly of opinion, and the good sense of the community will support us, that the new Board in rejecting the assistance of such veterans will give more proof of personal pique and partisan feeling—than of devotion to those enormous and complex interests which demand an efficient and vigorous restraining power over the crime and criminals of this great Metropolis.

The words "dismissed for cause" in the section quoted were evidently intended to apply to those cases of personal misconduct unhappily too frequent under the administration of Mayor WOOD:—but it will be a grossly strained construction to assert that men were legally "*dismissed*" who, in many cases, received no notice of trial, and in the immense majority never obtained any such fair trial and hearing as their previous services and good conduct should have entitled them to expect.

The wish of Mayor TIEMANN in this respect may be safely and profitably carried out; while the wish of the late Mayor possessed the unhappy quality of throwing suspicion over whatever side he advocated.

Cabs and their Convenience.

Shall we ever enjoy, in this metropolis, the convenience of cabs? Are we to submit for ever to the extravagant charges of hackmen, on the one hand, or to the alternative of being almost suffocated in an over-crowded car or omnibus? Is there no one among us practically sensible of the fact that a fortune can be made by starting, in New-York, a few cabs on the plan so successfully pursued in the principal cities of Europe? As personal interest is a motive from which few will turn away, perhaps an exhibit of the business of a foreign cab company may tempt some American capitalist to carry out an enterprise which will supply a great public want and promises, in addition, large remuneration.

We have before us a statement of the yearly *expenditure and receipts of a London Company*, proprietors of one hundred and fifty cabs. Their original capital—required for the purchase of vehicles, horses, harness, stable utensils, licenses, dépôt furniture and other *needful articles*—amounted to $92,500. The yearly expenditure of this establishment, including fodder for horses, wages and salaries of drivers, grooms and attendants, wear and tear, and every other item of outlay, averages in round numbers $165,000, and the receipts $214,000, leaving a net revenue of about $49,000, or more than fifty per cent. profit per annum on the original sum invested. This figure, which we have obtained from an authentic source, is the more surprising when we examine the very low fares that London cab drivers are allowed to receive. The law permits a cab to charge only sixpence sterling per mile for two passengers with a reasonable quantity of baggage, and two shillings sterling for the first, and one shilling and sixpence for each subsequent hour that it is kept waiting. In New-York thousands would willingly pay these rates for the convenience of cabs; and there is no reason in the world why a company adopting the London plan should not realize equal or even larger profits. The first in the field would, of course, reap the most plentiful harvest. They would be able to retain an advantage gained without an effort, and if they were properly organized, no subsequent competition would seriously interfere with *their business.*

This project offers such fair remuneration to enterprising capitalists that its execution can only be regarded as a question of time. But if cabs ever become in New-York the great public necessity that they are in London or Paris, it will be proper for the authorities, before they grant licenses, to watch carefully over the public interests. In London, the whole system is so thoroughly organized that it is almost impossible for a hackman to swindle the most ignorant of passengers. In the first place, there are cab stands, appointed at convenient distances by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and these stands are always attended by at least one policeman, whose duty it is to see that no over-charge is made, and that the vehicles and horses, as well as their drivers, are in proper order. The regulations upon this point are very stringent. If any cab have a broken window, dirty or worn cushions, no check-string, a lame horse, or any other defect, the driver can be punished. Furthermore, if the driver be abusive, smoke upon his cab, or refuse to receive his fare on any pretext, or at any place, he can be brought before the nearest magistrate, and, on proof of the misdemeanor, be subjected to fine and imprisonment. Each London cab is bound to have its number posted both within and without, together with a list of the leading fares. The driver is also compelled to carry on his person the book of general fares and distances, and this book he must abide by and produce when required. He must have his number placed conspicuously on his outer coat, and he must tender to every employer a ticket upon which is printed his own number, that of his cab, and the name and address of the proprietor. By these means the public are protected from fraud, for the most inadvertent traveler has it in his power to trace the cab he has occupied.

These are the main features of the London

CONVINCED AT LAST.—Our neighbor the *Tribune* at last exults in the conviction that Kansas is to be free. Its incredulity, which was in danger of becoming chronic, is at last overcome. It yields to resistless evidence. The failure of Senator BROWN to go on with his speech, satisfies the *Tribune* that Kansas bleeds no more. *If anything could be more remarkable* than our neighbor's protracted skepticism, *it would be the suddenness* and the slight cause of its conversion.

DEATH OF THE LAST PRESIDENT OF TEXAS.—The telegraph to-day brings report of the death of Dr. ANSON JONES, Ex-President of Texas. He committed suicide at Houston, on the 9th inst., by shooting himself. Dr. JONES has been prominently connected with public affairs in Texas for many years. He was a native of Louisiana, but emigrated to Texas in 1833, and at once took part in the struggles of the Republic for independence. He joined the army, raised a company of volunteers, was at the battle of San Jacinto, received the appointment of Judge Advocate-General, and held various military positions during the years '36 and '37. In 1837, he was elected to the second Congress of Texas, from Brazoria County. In the following year he was appointed Minister of Texas to the United States; was recalled in 1839, and elected State Senator in place of Hon. WM. H. WHARTON, deceased. In 1840, he was chosen President of the Senate, and, in the absence of Gen. LAMAR, became *ex-officio* Vice-President of the Republic. In 1841, he was elected Secretary of State, an office which he filled with marked ability for three years. He was *the last President of the Republic*, having been elected to that station in the year 1844. In February, 1846, the Republic was annexed to the United States, and Dr. JONES relinquished his authority; two years of his Presidential term being yet unexpired. Dr. JONES was regarded with great affection by the people of Texas, who were unanimous in ascribing to him measures which resulted in the independence of the young Republic. Like Senator RUSK, of the same State, he met his death by his own hand.

A CHIEL'S AMANG YE YANKS' NOTES.—Doctor MACRAY is writing some very good-natured letters to the London *Illustrated News* about New-York, and instead of the supercilious air of contempt for *everything he sees*, which is the *characteristic* of many of the foreigners who write letters from here, he manifests a very different feeling. The Doctor is delighted with our oysters, and quite overcome by the unexpected splendors of Broadway, which he will, like most foreigners, persist in calling the Broadway. There being no good hand-book of New-York, he falls into an occasional error which will mislead some of his readers. He says, for example, that our wealthy merchants live in Fifth-avenue, in "white marble palaces," though there happens to be but one white marble front in the whole extent of that noble street; and he says that Spuytenduyvil is a place on the East River. But these are trivial errors; in the main his letters are exceedingly complimentary and very clever. A short residence here will enable him to discover that we never apply the definite article to Broadway, and that white marble palaces are as rare in Fifth-avenue as in Regent-street, which Mr. GREELEY said, in one of his letters from London, was built up entirely with that material.

At the Navy Yard.

The work of *coppering the frigate Savannah* is nearly completed. This vessel has been entirely rebuilt, nothing but her original frame remaining. Her battery is to consist of 20 9-inch guns on the gun deck, and 2 10-inch pivot Dahlgren guns on the spar deck. When fitted she will be one of the strongest and most effective ships in the service.

The frigate *Niagara* is having a thorough overhauling, recaulking, &c. Her steam machinery is to have a thorough examination and refitting. She will be placed in dock as soon as the *Savannah* is ready to come out, which will be in ten or fifteen days; three or four days will be required to lay new blocks. She is to have a Kingston valve put in her bottom, from which to supply the boilers with water.

The laying of new launching ways in the ship house is progressing slowly.

The decision of the Naval Court, and the action of Congress which restores to active service several officers who had been set aside by the Naval Retiring Board, is understood to meet with the cordial approval of the officers of the Yard. Commodore KEARNEY has not yet resumed command of the Yard, and Captain ROOT still occupies his post. His administration has been very popular among all the officers.

TWENTIETH WARD SCHOOL MATTERS.—There is quite a stir in the Twentieth Ward School Board, owing to an attempt on the part of one of the ex-school officers and a portion of the members of the existing Board, to prevent Mr. H. G. STORR, one of the newly-elected Trustees, from performing his official duties, as a member of the local Board. There were elected at the late municipal election two Trustees for the full term, and one Trustee to fill a vacancy. Dr. W. C. LIVINGSTON and Mr. HUBBARD G. BROWN received the highest number of votes for the *full term*, and Mr. H. W. TAYLOR received the highest number of votes for the vacancy. These three gentlemen were declared duly elected by the County Canvassers, and have been sworn into office. Owing to a clerical error on the part of Mr. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council, Mr. WILLIAM MERRICK was erroneously reported as elected, and received a certificate to that effect before the error was discovered, but he was immediately notified of the error by Mr. VALENTINE before he had taken the oath of office. But Mr. MERRICK called on the Clerk of the Board of Education on the 2d day of January of the current year, and presented his certificate of election, (which Mr. VALENTINE had issued by mistake,) and was sworn into office. Mr. MERRICK has acted under the advice of Mr. WATERBURY, ex-School Commissioner and Assistant Postmaster. Judge BOSWORTH has the matter in hand, and it is said that a movement is on foot to enjoin and indict a portion of the local Board, and their adviser for conspiracy to defraud Mr. STORR out of his rights as a member of the Board of School Officers of the Twentieth Ward.

A GOOD THING.—The new Chapel on Third-avenue, above Thirtieth-street, erected by members of Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church on Madison-square, was dedicated, last Sunday night, with appropriate ceremonies. It is designed for the accommodation of a Mission Sabbath School, already numbering 260 children, under the superintendence of Mr. W. E. DODGE, Jr. and perhaps for a Missionary Church. The building has cost about $7,000, of which some individual contributed $4,000 and the balance was cheerfully contributed on the first Sabbath of the month, in response to an eloquent appeal by Dr. ADAMS. It is extremely simple in style, but commodious, and adapted in all respects to its purposes. Some 300 or 350 persons can be seated within its walls—and every seat was occupied on Sunday night.

This enterprise sets about the permanent supply of religious instruction for the poor and neglected, in a practical, economical, common-sense way.

NEW-YORK DISPENSARY.—At the annual election of the Board of Trustees of this Institution on Monday afternoon, all the members of the old Board were reelected, except that in the place of C. E. PIERSON, M. D., JAMES W. BEEKMAN, Esq., was chosen.

☞ What is the matter with the City-Hall clock, Messrs. SCHMIT and BUMM? Does she need oiling? All day yesterday it was half after three by her, and never a man got into an omnibus or car except in consequence.

The following numbers will be called in the Court of Appeals on Wednesday, Jan. 18: 65, 66, 67, 70, 71, 73, 9, 13, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1860.

The following numbers will be called in the Court of Appeals on Wednesday, Jan. 18: 65, 66, 67, 70, 71, 73, 9, 13, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48.

The Senate was quite late in assembling this morning, and the Executive Chamber of the Capitol. The vote last night and to-day was about the same as that taken on the first day. The only element of excitement that has appeared was on the motion which came from Mr. LAW and Mr. [illegible]. He urged a motion to adjourn, with the expression of his opinion that by so doing, an organization could be effected to-morrow. Upon this motion [illegible] ably upon that motion, an adjournment was [illegible].

The delay in the organization is beginning to be irksome to all parties. There are [illegible] are not pressed with bills which they desire [illegible] first importance should speedily become [illegible]. Their constituents, too, are becoming [illegible] that they be about the labors they were sent here to do, and they in turn, like caged birds, are [illegible] restive at being thus restrained from opportunities to show off their parts before their constituents and admiring constituencies, and their board bills are unpaid, and their finances are low, and until they have a Speaker there are no drafts. Cannot [illegible], there, for speedy consolidation? And on these I presume Mr. LAW based his prognostications that ere to-morrow's sunset, somebody might be chosen. Beyond these reasons, I see nothing to justify the opinion.

Neither of the leaders of the two prominent parties show any outward desire to take the responsibility. To be sure, the *Argus* did suggest to the Americans that they might "rely on the gratitude of Democrats," if they would help them to the spoils—but I believe this bid was not countenanced by those who have the real control of that sheet. It was a figure which the ostensible managers were permitted, not encouraged, to make. It was, however, made the basis of [illegible] negotiations which proposed the passage of a resolution in which the Democratic candidate for Speaker and the American candidate for Clerk should go hand in hand. Thus both parties would pay they voted to secure their own man, with the [illegible] that they could not help it if others were in [illegible] skirts. To carry out this project required some votes from the American ranks than the negotiators on this side had at their disposal. After all the [illegible] that was possible, they still fell short two votes of the requisite majority.

Could it have been possible to obtain all the American votes, I still think there would have been a sufficient number of Democrats who would have united to prevent the election of Mr. ADAMS.

Eventually I think the organization is to be effected without any coalition. This can be done by the adoption of a rule permitting a plurality to elect the officers. Such a motion could be confidently supported by all parties. In no other way do I see that gentlemen can extricate themselves from the unpleasant position in which they are placed by the events of the last week.

The Senate goes on with its legislative [illegible] without evincing much concern for the course of events in the House of Commons.

Among the noticeable bills presented [illegible] was one by Senator WADSWORTH, giving to civil suits to which the State is a party precedence in our Courts over all others. This was done at the suggestion of the State officers, who state that various public officers are retaining the funds of the State in their hands to the amount of $200,000—and as the State wants the money, she proposes to jump over the [illegible] arrears. There will be those who will think that the State should reach the throne of Justice by the [illegible] track that the people have to follow—that she should suffer the same disadvantages of the law's delay that she imposes upon others. And they will think right. "Sauce for the goose should be sauce for the gander."

Senator SPRAGUE introduced a bill, authorizing a Justice of the Supreme Court to extend the time within which the Receiver of a bank shall sell the assets of which he may become possessed. It permits an extension to two years, and also gives the Receiver two years time within which to make dividends. At the close of that period he must divide up what he has on hand, except that he may retain sufficient to protect himself from all liabilities on suits pending at that time.

This proposition has its origin in the peculiar position of some of the Buffalo Banks. It is probably the forerunner of a host of special enactments for which it will be claimed the late financial crisis has created a necessity, and as such it should receive the careful and considerate attention of the Senate. It will be recollected that a large share of the business done by the suspended banks of Buffalo was the discounting of paper drawn in Buffalo, and made payable in New-York. Much of this was protested, and the receivers commenced suits for its collection. The drawers plead usury, and thus far the Courts have sustained the plea. It is alleged that unless the law is amended extending the time within which this class of assets must be sold, they must be thrown away. Nobody would purchase, at any price, paper thus tainted, together with a lawsuit on its journey to the Court of Appeals, which had been adversely determined in the subordinate Courts. There appears to be some force in this peculiar condition of the Buffalonians, but it seems like going the figure too large to make, what is as yet but a local necessity, the basis of a general law.

The officers of the various Dispensaries in the City of New-York petition the Legislature for the passage of an act which shall require uniformity in the character, as well as the period over which their reports shall extend. In their petition they embody a table, from which it appears that the number of persons that have received treatment during the year 1859, is..... 106,215
Prescriptions dispensed..... 211,320
Number that died..... 600
Number of Foreigners treated..... 63,945
Number of Americans born (including children of foreign parents)..... 46,270
Average cost of treatment of each person..... 17½ cts.
Total number of persons treated since 1791, the date of the commencement of the first Dispensary..... 1,044,559
Expenses for the same period..... $287,297 00

This is all the labor of private hands—the donations from the public purse being too insignificant to mention. This is a monument of which the City may well be proud.

Senator DIVEN called up the Kansas resolves, and opened the debate on the affirmative; an earnest, honest, able man, with such a theme could not fail to make a speech worth the [illegible]. Senator DIVEN is an honest, earnest, intelligent representative of the Free-State sentiment, and all these qualities were combined in the speech which he presented this morning. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

Senator SPRAGUE opposed the motion to print an extra copies of the report of the Managers of the Western House of Refuge, upon the ground that the printing bills were getting too large. Senator [illegible] undertook the character of "Rosencrantz" in this little drama of "Retrenchment and Reform" at very short notice, yet the performance was quite creditable. Nature has done little to fit the Senator for the part; his associations have not brought him in contact with that school of severe economy which heretofore trod the Senate boards as "Rosencrantz," hence there was a slight tendency to overact, notwithstanding these drawbacks some points were brought out in a very striking manner, and taken as a whole the impersonation was exceedingly creditable.

The Court of Appeals is still in session here. The Calendar has on it 448 cases. It is the rule of the Court that only ten cases shall be called each day. If this rule were practically carried out, it would take over forty-four days to call up all the cases before the Court. As it frequently happens that one case will occupy two or three days, necessarily the average number of causes called in for below the maximum fixed by the Court. All things being equal, it is fair to presume that some time [illegible] the next dead case No. 445 of the January [illegible] calendar may secure a hearing. The first case on the list is David LOVETT, Receiver, &c., Appellant, vs. John L. GRAHAM and Others, respondents. This, I believe, is another phase in the old [illegible] Trust Company suits. What is the point between this and the suits already determined, I am not the same parties, I do not know, and [illegible] efforts of a legal friend to make me [illegible] appreciate the subtleness of the [illegible] and [illegible] and submitted in the [illegible] and about the [illegible] comprehend. They might be [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC DON GIOVANNI.

MOZART'S IMMORTAL DON GIOVANNI

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A FEW EXCELlent domestics, in any capacity, at moderate wages. Families in want of experienced servants would do well to please apply at the Advertising Agency, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. As we admit no girl to this Agency unless having sufficient testimonials to insure her a situation we feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who apply. This establishment is conducted by an American, who has resided in Brooklyn for the last 30 years, and during the last three months has supplied upwards of four hundred families, which, we think, is sufficient guarantee to those who may hereafter favor us with their patronage. Employers will oblige us by leaving their order a day or more previous to requiring the servant. Families residing in the country may rely on being supplied promptly. JOS. S. MORGAN, Proprietor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST COMPEtent and trustworthy young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook; can bake and make good bread and pies; has no objection to the capacity of laundress for years; can do all kinds of fluting to suit the most genteel family; best of references; will go in the country, and take moderate wages. Apply at No. 301 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN AND HIS WIFE (Protestants) desire places in City or country; the former is a first-class coachman and groom, can care horses well and takes pride in trying to please his employer; will assist in the garden; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; they have lived in very respectable families in this country, and are willing to make themselves generally useful. Apply at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as a gentleman's family, as chambermaid, and would do fine washing. Understands her business, is neat, is a first-rate waiter, and has city references. Call for two days at No. 129 Mercer-st., between Astor-pl. and 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman, or to take care of horses in a private family; is willing and obliging, would have no objection to go in the country; can be seen at No. 164 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, BY TRADE a machinist and blacksmith, a careful and well-trained workman and of very steady habits, who has been long out of employment, is very anxious for work of any kind, and for almost any wages, either in town or country. Is a good writer and accountant and could therefore be useful as time-keeper, &c. Address S. A., Times Office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands pastry, poultry and dressing of meats. Call at No. 219 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress in a private family. She can cut and fit ladies' dresses, boys' and girls' clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; understands family sewing machines. No objection to wait on young ladies, or keep a lady's room in order. Can come well recommended. Call at No. 168 19th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SItuation as chambermaid and waitress; can assist in fine washing and ironing; will have no objection to general housework in a small family; has the best City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 96 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, well-recommended young woman, to do housework in a small family, or chamberwork and sewing, a good home more an object than wages. Would not object to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; willing to assist in washing, ironing and willing to make herself generally useful. Wages not so much of an object as a comfortable home. Good City reference given. Call at No. 129 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework, washing and ironing in a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 219 in 23d-st., between Avenues B and C, above butcher's shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress—one who thoroughly understands her business in every respect, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address No. 174 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook and laundress; has good references from her last employer, where she has lived the last four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 169 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters, lately arrived from France, want situations; the one would do chamberwork and sewing, and the other, 14 years old, mind the children, or do light housework. Apply at No. 221 Smith-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SMART AND TIDY YOUNG WOMAN desires a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; is willing and obliging, would have no objection to go to the country; is highly recommended. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 73 West 13th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 532-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid, or as waitress in a private family; has best of City references. Apply at No. 96 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, 1st floor. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION, as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to assist in the care of children. Call at No. 107 East 13th-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business well; City reference given as to character and ability. Call for two days at No. 121 Christie-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a first-rate cook and an excellent washer and ironer; understands her business pretty well; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 13th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant married man as coachman or groom, has no objection to go in the country, and can give the best of City reference as to capability. Apply, for three days, at No. 64 4th-av., or No. 77 West 27th-st. M'G. LAW.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment on a farm; understands all kinds of farm-work is a first-rate teamster, no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one is a first-rate cook, understands baking and pastry; the other to do chamberwork and sewing. Can be seen at No. 186, corner 15th-st. and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable young man; perfectly understands his business; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 331 6th-av., near 21st-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman or waiter; he understand his business in either capacity. Address L. B., Park & Tifford, corner of 9th-st. and 6th-av., or No. 4 Horatio-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or nurse and plain sewing. Call at No. 48 East 16th-st., in the fancy store, a few doors from 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English woman as a waiter or chambermaid, or to attend an invalid lady or gentleman. Inquire at No. 128 Hudson-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, or the washing of a small family. Can be seen until engaged. Apply at 43 Hammond-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business in fluting and mangling. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room 12, for two days.

WANTED.—A SCOTCHMAN, WITH GOOD CITY recommendations, is anxious for employment as cook, keeper, on a moderate salary. Address INTEGRITY, Times office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse, or to do the chamber work and waiting of a small family. Apply at No. 112 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT YOUNG girl, as chambermaid or waitress; has excellent recommendations from her present employers. No. 41 West 4th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as plain seamstress and nurse in a private family. Call for 2 days, at No. 180 West Street.

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO GO out by the day or week in a respectable family, can do plain needlework or children's clothing. Call at No. 31 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as waiter in a private family. Can produce good City references. Call at No. 441 Broadway.

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WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework, washing and ironing in a small private family; has good City references. Apply at No. 219 in 23d-st., between Avenues B and C, above butcher's shop.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress—one who thoroughly understands her business in every respect, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address No. 174 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as cook and laundress; has good references from her last employer, where she has lived the last four years. Can be seen for two days at No. 169 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT FRENCH GIRLS, TWO sisters, lately arrived from France, want situations; the one would do chamberwork and sewing, and the other, 14 years old, mind the children, or do light housework. Apply at No. 221 Smith-st., up stairs, South Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SMART AND TIDY YOUNG WOMAN desires a situation; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; is willing and obliging, would have no objection to go to the country; is highly recommended. Call at No. 276 Bowery.

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The New-York Herald Tuesday, January 14, 1862.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The City Judge and the Coroner's Jury in the Case of Michael Wogan, Jr.

The Coroner's Jury, in returning their verdict on the case of death of MICHAEL CASSIDY, that was "Thursday night last, by MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr., committed through excess of excitement, in the fourth degree, to September last, in the Court of General Sessions," as was at that time recommended to mercy by the Jury, and the Judge received the following petitions and addenda, which he thinks will commend to him any intention to aid in defeating the ends of justice:

To the Hon. [illegible], City Judge:

We, the undersigned, respectfully represent that they were present in said Court on the trial and surprise of the conviction of MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr., of the offence of arson in the fourth degree. That said WOGAN is a young man of good and unimpeachable moral character; that he is recently a member of the Police, and is considered of exemplary, and that his family is at the present time mainly dependent on the earnings of said WOGAN, Jr., for support. Your petitioners respectfully represent that in view of all the circumstances of the case the ends of justice would be subserved by a suspension of judgment in the case, and therefore most earnestly recommend that course to your Honor.

Dated New-York, September 18, 1857.

I am well acquainted personally with the defendant, and from the testimonials given to me by those upon whom I can rely, I trust that the recommendation to mercy, made by the Jury, may receive the benign consideration of the Court. D. E. SICKLES.

New-York, September 18, 1857.

I concur with Mr. SICKLES in the preceding.

JAS. T. BRADY.

And so do I. RICHARD BUSTEED.
CHARLES DEVLIN.

I have known the young man WOGAN and his father for a number of years past, and most cheerfully concur in the foregoing recommendation.

FLORENCE McCARTHY.
THOMAS KIVLEN.
JOHN B. HASKIN.
WM. M. TWEED.

I am informed by gentlemen of the highest character in this City that Mr. WOGAN, (the defendant named above,) is eminently deserving of any clemency you can possibly extend to him, in the imposition of sentence, and express the hope that his sentence may be as light as can be inflicted, consistent with public justice.

G. G. BARNARD.

From what I know of young WOGAN, I sincerely hope that the recommendation of the Jury will receive full consideration at your hands.

W. R. BEEBE.

Since I have been in command of the Police of the Fourth Precinct, MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr., has been of great service, in giving information to the members of my command relative to persons for violating the laws, and in assisting the police in the discharge of their duties. I therefore cheerfully recommend your honor to suspend judgment in his case, confidently believing that the ends of justice will be better fulfilled than in sentencing said WOGAN to imprisonment.

GEO. W. WALLING,
Captain Fourth Precinct Police.

I indorse the statement made by Hon. F. McCARTHY.

JACOB F. OAKLEY.

I concur in the above recommendation.

GEO. H. PURSER.
W. A. SRIESLE.

So do I, cheerfully.

I join in the above recommendations for the Court to suspend judgment in this case.

BENJAMIN GALBRAITH.

We, the undersigned members of the Metropolitan Police Department, now doing duty in the Fourth Precinct, respectfully submit that judgment may be suspended in the case of MICHAEL WOGAN, Jr., for the following reasons:

Since he has been doing duty in said Precinct, he, the said WOGAN, has been very active in assisting us in the discharge of our duties in preserving peace and order in the streets.

Should your Honor feel that you can grant the above request consistently, we feel assured that the said WOGAN will be a good citizen, and also assistance to the police, who is an honored citizen of the Fourth Ward.

[illegible] Ralph P. Barker.
[illegible] Wm. Quin. Joseph Quick.
[illegible] Archibald Taylor. Henry S. Phillips.
[illegible] Thomas Henry Seaward. A. Fraser.
[illegible] D. H. Backett. Swain Lindsley.
[illegible] George W. Petty. F. T. Smith.
[illegible] S. H. Rosenfield. John W. Feeney.
[illegible] Henry Carrollitt. George Irwin.

The Female vs. Michael Wogan, Jr., affidavits in mitigation of punishment.

Filed Sept. 18, 1857.

THE MERCHANTS' CLUB MURDER.—The quarterly meeting of the Merchants' Club, at the meeting of the Board of Directors, last night, was attended by a large number of members and friends. The annual report was read, and the usual business transacted. The report will be published in full to-morrow. It is very satisfactory, showing the Club to be in a flourishing condition. The Treasurer's report shows a balance in favor of the Club of $1,000. The Club has a membership of 1,000, without any objectionable persons. The Club has a library of 1,500 volumes, and a reading room, which is well supplied with periodicals; and in addition (who were to Harvard,) and 300 children who attend no school. The visitors distributed 164,710 pages tracts, 1,900 volumes of the Scriptures, and made 30,000 visits. Religious books were supplied to 564 families; other books to 365; [illegible] were brought to Sunday School; 149 religious meetings were attended, and 488 persons were brought to attend similar meetings.

(Advertisement.)

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night is to be presented for the first time, E. L. AIKEN'S dramatization of EDGAR W. DAVIS' $1,000 prize tale, entitled, *The Knight of the Silver Cross; or, The Lion of Tuckahoe.* This will be followed by the great and gorgeous pantomime of "Boreas," (which must be withdrawn after the present week to make room for Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU;) the entertainments concluding with the drama entitled "The Result of Crime." Those who wish to see the grand pantomime must improve the opportunity.

(Advertisement.)

☞ The administration of medicinal preparations in the form of a *lozenge*, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a Cough Remedy. "BROWN'S *Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation, which induces coughing, give instant relief in Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Consumptive and Asthmatic complaints. For sale by all Druggists.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 128, 127 and 129 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—An adjourned meeting of this body was held yesterday afternoon, President LAMBERT in the Chair.

The Committee on Account of County Treasurer, to whom was referred the statement of that officer of the Trust Fund held by him on the 31st of July, 1857, reported they have carefully examined the same by his books, and find cash on hand $35,514 68, deposited in the following Banks:

Central Bank	$12,377 77
Mechanics' Bank	1,787 21
Atlantic Bank	715 51
Brooklyn Savings Bank	1,023 07
New-York Trust Company	9,561 99
Manhattan Bank	159 59

And that the Bonds and Mortgages amount to $178,609 32.

Pending the discussion on this report, Mr. WALL declared the Central Bank of Brooklyn "a rotten concern," for which remark he was taken to task by Supervisor CROSS and other members, and the debate finally terminated in a general discussion of banking principles. It was suddenly cut short by Mr. BARKER, who declared that the participants in the debate were rivals in the banking business. The report was accepted and adopted.

THE NINTH WARD OUTRAGE.—The examination of SMITH and MYERS before Justice MEADOWCROFT in Brooklyn for attempting to kill JOHN B. JAQUES, of Newark, New-Jersey, was continued yesterday. The only additional testimony of importance adduced was that of Mrs. JAQUES, wife of complainant, and their child, a little girl 10 years old. They testified that the day JAQUES was found in Brooklyn, SMITH denied all knowledge of him, and that he denied going to New-York with him; but that he had seen him there, and that he had requested him (SMITH) to tell his wife that she need not feel alarmed at his absence. There was other testimony, also, showing that SMITH had threatened to have satisfaction out of JAQUES for being a witness against him in a liquor suit.

THE PLYMOUTH-STREET MURDER.—Efforts are being made to obtain a new trial for GALLAGHER, now under sentence of death, in the Kings County jail, for killing MARY RILEY, on the 20th of August last, at No. 19 Plymouth-street, Brooklyn. It is generally believed that if a new trial could be obtained, with the evidence which could then be produced, a conviction for the higher offence would not be thought of.

EXPLOSION.—A boiler exploded in FARNELL'S distillery, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, but fortunately without doing much damage to the premises nor injuring any person. An alarm of fire was raised and the firemen turned out, but their services were not needed.

☞ An Inspector and a Canvasser, elected last November, in one of the Wards of Brooklyn, both write their names thus X.

☞ During the 48 hours ending Monday morning, the Police of Brooklyn made only 30 arrests.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—A horse attached to a carriage in which was seated Dr. KING and lady, ran away on Henry-street, Brooklyn on Monday. At the corner of Remsen-street Dr. KING was thrown out, but without receiving serious injuries. The lady remained in the carriage, and the horse was finally stopped by Mr. JOHNSON HOWES, of New-York, at the commencement of his next run.

A "GOLDEN WEDDING."—On Tuesday last, JAS. S. SIERS, Esq., of this Village, had a family gathering of all his children and grandchildren, on the anniversary of his fiftieth wedding day. This aged couple have six children living—four daughters and two sons—five of whom are married and with families attended this interesting meeting. All their children and grandchildren, with but one or two exceptions, reside in this town at present. This is one of the oldest families, we suppose, on Long Island, and certainly as old as any in this town. Mr. SIERS's grand-father, NICHOLAS SIERS, lived in this place all his life, and died aged about ninety-three years. His grandmother also died at about ninety years of age. His father, SIMEON SIERS, lived in this village all his life, and died about seventy-five years old. Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS SIERS were born in this town, have lived here all their lives, and are now about seventy-five years of age. The "Old Homestead," situated at the "One Mile Mill," was owned by the family about 200 years, and only recently passed into other hands.—*Jamaica Farmer, Jan. 12.*

NEW-JERSEY.

OPENING OF THE HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—The January Term of the Hudson County Courts, Judge GREEN presiding, opened at the Court-house in Hudson City yesterday morning. The following is a list of the

GRAND JURORS:

Ed. Charles, Fa'n.	Robert Beigs,	Charles Clinton.
Wm. Peckham,	Charles P. Terry,	Jas. Wetmore,
C. D. Van Reiper,	Hiram W. Davis,	Nath. N. Halstead,
Phillip Scott,	Geo. Vreeland,	A. M. Zabriskie,
Evan J. Davis,	Deming Duer,	Ulysses Sevrye,
Geo. R. Gardner,	Benj. Ritter,	Joseph C. Edge,
John Kennedy,	Wm. Smith,	John Ireland,
John B. Moffat,	Erastus B. Carpenter.	

Judge GREEN charged the Jury in a speech of considerable length. He opened with a reference to their general duties, dwelt at length and with emphasis upon the evils growing out of the unlicensed liquor traffic—especially the Sunday trade—and closed with a word as to the importance of observing secrecy in relation to their transactions. After the Jury had retired, the Court was engaged for the remainder of the day in hearing motions and Justices' appeals. The trial of civil causes will be commenced this morning.

DROWNED.—A young man named EDWARD DONNELLY, a resident of Shippenville, Hoboken, was drowned at a late hour on Sunday night, by walking off the bow of the ferry boat as it lay in the Barclay-street slip. He was intoxicated at the time. His body has not yet been recovered.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—Two men, giving their names as RICHARD TURPIN and WM. CONRAD, were brought before the Recorder on Monday morning charged with committing a number of burglaries in Jersey City on Saturday night. They entered, during the evening, the residences of H. G. HEALY, No. 218 York-street; THOMAS D. CHESHIRE, No. 144 Erie-street: and HENRY F. COX, South First-street, from all of which places they succeeded in getting wearing apparel, worth in all about $100. They were arrested at the Hoboken Ferry with the property in their possession. Recorder BEDFORD committed them for trial. CONRAD was formerly a resident of Jersey City, but has of late been living on Long Island. It is said that TURPIN's real name is COLTER, and that he is an old offender, well known to the police.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 12.

$13,000	Tenn. 5s, '90	89	
5,000	do		89½
5,000	do	b30	89
16,000	Missouri State 6s		83½
7,000	do		83¾
20,000	do	b10	83¾
10,000	do		83¾
1,000	Cal. State 7s, '75		98¾
9,000	La. State 6s	b30	98¾
3,000	Brook. City 6s		91
$7,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. 6s		86
12,000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. 6s		86
500	N. Y. Cent. R. 7s		95
8,000	Hud. Riv. R. 2d m.		89
1,000	Hud. Riv. R. 1st m.		97½
1,000	Harlem R. 1st m.		71
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8 Pct. Instal. 8'g F.C.Bs.		85
2,000	do		85½
10,500	Ill. Cen. R.R. bs.		87
33	Ill. Cen. July r'ts.		100¾
33	Ill. Feb. Rights		100¾
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.		40¾
2,000	do		40¾
5,000	La. Ext. M. l. g. bs.		41
5,000	do		41¾
32	Mechanics' Bank		109
100	National Bank		106¾
145	Bank of Commerce		109
50	Phenix Bank		100
25	do		100¾
28	Am. Exch. Bank		103
50	Corn Exchange Bk.		99
50	Chem. C. Co	b3	125
100	do	s30	125¾
105	do	b3	13
250	do	s3	13½
40	Pac. M. Steam. Co.		71¾
50	do		71
745	N. Y. Cent. R. R.		90
150	do	s66	79¾
250	do	b10	80¾
200	do	s3	80¾
100	do	s3	80¾
200	do	s6	80¾
250	Harlem R.R.	s3	64

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s		92¾
8,000	Missouri 8s. 6s		83¾
17,000	do		83¾
1,000	Tenn. 8s 6s, '90.		88¾
3,000	Cal. State 7s, '70.		69
1,000	do		69¼
5,000	N. Y. St. 6s '74		111½
$7,000	Mich. C. R.R. 8 Pct. 1st M. & L. F. C.B.		85¾
$3,000	T. H. & Alton 2dM		41
100	La. C. & Mil. R.R.	b30	13¾
100	do		13
150	do		13¾
10	Pacific M. Steam. Co.		70
28	do		69¾
250	Cumb. Coal Co		19¾
100	do	s30	12¾
240	do	s3	12¾
200	do		13
90	Harlem R. R.		64
200	N. Y. Cen. R.R.	s60	79
90	do		79¾
7	do		79¾
50	Erie R. R.		20¾
250	do		20¾
50	do	b30	20¾
100	Chic. & Rk. I. R. R.		70
150	do	s30	69¾
200	Reading R. R.	s30	57¾
200	do	s30	57
350	do		57
5	Mich. Cen. R. R.		84
50	M. & So. & N. I. R. R.		19¾
120	do		20
100	Panama R. R.		93½
44	Ill. Central R. R.		90
100	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.		104¾
100	do	s30	104¾
100	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		74¾
600	Clev. & Tol. R.R.		43¾

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

10 shares American Exchange Bank stock	100¾
5 shares Bank of New-York	102
6 shares Continental Bank stock	97
10 shares Artisans' Bank stock	74
15 shares Artisans' Bank stock	73¾
13 shares Continental Bank stock	96¾
5 shares Bank of Commerce	100
10 shares Commonwealth Bank	89¾
20 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company	145
20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company	72
133 shares Union Ferry Co. (N. B. Morse, Pres.)	91
5 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad	101½
200 shares Cumberland Coal Co	12
15 shares American Express Co	94
20 shares Chatham Bank	55¾
10 shares Continental Bank	96¾@97¾
30 shares Market Bank	94
10 shares Home Insurance Co	150
50 shares Merchants' Fire Insurance Co	125¾
40 shares North River Fire Insurance Co	146
10 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company	150
100 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R.	13½
Brig *Elizabeth Watts*	$3,450
$5,000 Mil. and Miss. Railroad 8s	Int. add. 43¼
5,000 Mil. City 7 ₩ cent. bonds of '77	Int. add. 52¾
8,000 Ohio and Miss. R. R. 2d mort	Int. add. 31½
2,000 Northern Indiana R. R. 7s	Int. add. 63
1,000 San Francisco 6s	Int. add. 50
11,000 Tol. Nor. and Clev. 7s	Int. add. 77⅝@77¾
5,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. add. 87¾
4,000 Mil. and Superior R. R. 8s	Int. add. 14@18¼
2,000 Tenn. 6s	Int. add. 87
2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add. 83¼
2,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add. 83¾
1,000 California 7s	Int. add. 97½
3,000 City of Memphis 6s	Int. add. 70
101,000 Chicago and Miss. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 10
2,000 City of Madison (Wis.) 7s	Int. add. 45
2,000 City of Watertown (Wis.) 6s	Int. add. 32¼
2,000 City of Lexington 6s	Int. add. 38
4,000 Mil. and Beloit R. R. 1st m. 8s	Int. add. 38
7,000 Det. and Mil. R. R. 1st m. 7s	Int. add. 48
3,000 Hannibal and St. Jos. R. R. 7s	Int. add. 45

TUESDAY, Jan. 12—P. M.

The market for money is without alteration from Monday's report. The Bank Statement affords a promise of continued ease, and it will be further strengthened in a day or two by $1,600,000 in Gold, telegraphed from New-Orleans as on the way from California. The increase on the weekly return of yesterday, is the subject of considerable surprise on the Street. It is surmised that some of the Savings Institutions may have turned into bank part of their reserve in Coin held before the New-Year, and now being invested in State Stocks. The Foreign Bill market closed for the Boston steamer firmer for 60-day signatures, and lower for short sight, by reason of the reduced terms of discount on the first named on the other side. Most of the business in choice names was done at 109¾@109¾ at 60 days, and 110¼@111 at sight. Francs were less abundant than for the last packet, and in request at 5.20@5.17½. The Custom Duties to-day were $93,000, the highest day's income for some weeks past. The whole receipts at the Sub-Treasury were $167,035; payments $172,962; balance $2,966,541.

The activity at the Stock Exchange holds on. The business of the day was large and widely distributed. The State list was again higher, as the sales of the day, though the additional advance was scarcely supported at the close. Tennessee touched 88 ₩ cent.; Missouris, 83¾, and New-York long loan, 111¼ ₩ cent. There was some considerable realising in the forenoon, on New-York and Erie shares, at the rapid advance since early last week, and the market fell back 1@1¼ ₩ cent. from the top rates; causing some of the other Railway Stocks to sympathize. Reading declined 1 ₩ cent.; Rock Island fluctuated from 72¼ down to 68 ₩ cent., returning to 68¼@¾ ₩ cent. New-York Central, after selling as high as 80@80¼, left off at 79¾ ₩ cent. Toledo closed at 43@43¼ ₩ cent. Panama firm; Pacific Mail, 2¼ ₩ cent. off from Monday's price; Michigan Central 8 Per Cents in demand, and ¼@¾ ₩ cent. higher. Very little doing in Illinois Centrals. The general market left off irregular and with less apparent strength than on Monday, though without losing its activity. A disposition was evidenced to speculate against Rock Island, upon the calculation that the pamphlet of Mr. FLAGG may induce some real holders to sell out; though we have heard that the Treasurer himself anticipated quite the contrary result in proposing his resolutions of reform!

NEW-YORK AND ERIE ROAD—1857.

	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Sept. 30.
Capital Stock issued	$10,000,000	$11,000,000
Funded Debt, outstanding	24,007,000	22,585,000
Bills Payable	991,066	1,982,482
Accounts Payable	564,451	724,669
Due Income Account	1,780,248	483,916
Totals	$37,458,767	$37,005,466
Construction	$32,036,254	$34,032,886
Union Railroad Improvem't	431,724	435,643
Cash and Cash Items	300,955	21,467
Materials	502,540	547,336
Fuel	723,463	572,371
Other Assets	304,365	1,116,813
Bills and Acc. Receivable	470,549	360,267
Discount on Bonds, 1875	721,514	507,985
Totals	$37,458,767	$37,005,466

FUNDED DEBT OF ERIE COMPANY—THREE YEARS.

	1855. Sept. 30.	1856. Sept. 30.	1857. Sept. 30.
Mortgages	$12,000,000	$13,000,000	$13,000,000
Convertibles	7,891,000	7,891,000	7,891,000
Together	$20,891,000	$20,891,000	$20,891,000
Sinking F. Bds.	4,000,000	2,206,000	2,206,000
To't outstand'g	$24,891,000	$24,097,000	$23,097,000

OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM—BUSINESS, 1857.

Total earnings for year ending 30, 1857	$5,742,606
Transportation expenses, 60.9 ₩ cent.	$3,844,813
Loss on running Buffalo and New-York City Railroad to December, 1856	21,016
United States Post-Office, claim not allowed, sundry bills for over-charges, damages, &c.	37,085
Canandaigua and Elmira Railroad Company, bad debt	15,772
Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad Co., bad debt	10,462
Lake Erie steamers, 1855, 1856	5,276
Old judgment for personal damages	17,896
New-York Station, old account, bad debts, &c., 1852 to Sept. 30, 1857	57,828
Risley & Squires, account of propellers	1,244
D. C. McCallum, right to use Bridge Patent	5,000
Fuel consumed by fire	6,585
Expenses prior to Sept. 30, 1856, paid since	33,427
New-York Central Railroad Co. Excess of emigrant business	18,677
Taxes	62,075
Cost of cars to replace those destroyed, and original cost of cars destroyed but not replaced, from Sept. 30, 1856, to Sept. 30, 1857	51,967
Total expenditure	$4,189,220—$1,553,377
Interest on Funded Debt	1,739,570
Interest on Floating Debt	110,357
Rent of Union Railroad	93,400—1,943,327
Interest on Debt, Taxes and Expenses over Earnings	$370,950

EXPLANATIONS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT MORAN.

The fiscal year terminating on the 30th September last has been the most unfortunate through which this Company has ever passed. The strike of the Engineers on the 21 October was a serious and costly embarrassment. The strike was followed by [illegible] cold weather, accompanied by severe snow-storms, obstructing the Road, greatly impeding and diminishing its traffic, and increasing the wear and tear of road-bed and equipment. On the 10th February torrents of rain fell, producing an extraordinary freshet, which carried off the bridge over the Delaware, and it was only replaced, owing to subsequent freshets, after three weeks delay, during which time the freight traffic was almost entirely suspended. In consequence of the unusual quantity of rain from February to July, which prevented the track from drying, the unballasted portion of the Road on the Delaware and Western Divisions experienced great deterioration, producing numerous and, in some instances, serious injuries to persons and property, as well as to the running material of the Company. All this rendered your Road unpopular, diverted the traffic to competing routes, reduced the receipts much below what they would otherwise have been, even with the light business of the Spring and Summer, while it greatly increased the expenditures. The result was a diminution in the receipts of the first nine months of the fiscal year of $534,998 68, and an increase in the running expenses and repairs of track of $484,337 93, reducing the net revenue $1,018,736 61, on the corresponding period of the preceding year.

An attentive examination will clearly prove that there is nothing in the present financial position of the Company which need injuriously affect its future prosperity or value. Its total capital and debt at present is less than $37,000,000. The total cost of the New-York Central Railroad, reaching only from Lake Erie to Albany, is already $30,000,000, and to enable its traffic to reach New-York, it has to use the Hudson River Railroad, which cost $18,000,000, thus making a total of $52,000,000, to reach from Lake Erie to New-York City. If we add to the cost of your road the capital represented by your leasehold property, the total capital invested in the road and equipment of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company is $36,000,000. Of the present Floating Debt $1,200,000 is the balance of the cost of the second track, which the Loan of $4,000,000 was not sufficient to liquidate. The balance of the Floating Debt has been mostly expended on the Long Dock improvement, so that it is evident that nearly the whole of the increase of the Bonds in the hands of the Sinking Fund during the past two years has been purchased with the earnings of the Company, notwithstanding the sad result of the traffic of the past fiscal year.

The scheme now before the public to extricate the Company from its present financial embarrassments, appears to me to be the only feasible one. It appeals to the interests of Bond and Stockholders, for the means required by the Company. To the first, it offers an opportunity to exchange their unsecured Bonds into Mortgage Bonds, perfectly secured, as the entire issue is limited to $19,000,000, whilst the present cost of the property of the Company exceeds $36,000,000. To the latter, it presents an opportunity to save their property without risk, for the small advance asked them, is perfectly secured. If the entire loan be taken, there can be no doubt that this Company will soon enjoy greater prosperity than at any previous period; and, by a rigid adherence to a correct system of administration, all future embarrassments will probably be avoided. To this end, no new expenditure should be undertaken without first securing the means necessary to meet them.

By the annexed statement it will be seen that the Gross revenue of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1857, amounts to $6,742,606 51

Ordinary expenses, including taxes and items marked	$4,064,631 35	
Extraordinary expenses—bad debts and Patent Right	124,597 91	
Construction account—expenditures for new structures and equipment	60,945 20—	4,989,574 46
Leaving applicable to interest on debt, and rent of Union Railroad		$1,454,031 95
Whereas, these items amount to		1,933,237 56
Leaving a deficit of		$479,205 79
Less profit on Bonds purchased for Sinking Fund, and interest on Bonds in hands of Sinking Fund		190,946 41
Actual deficit on the year's operations		$288,349 38

This result is proved by

Increase of Floating Debt, bills and accounts payable	$1,131,633 83
Decrease of cash, fuel, bills and accounts receivable	245,760 86
Total	$1,377,394 39
Less—Increase Long Dock investment	$744,043 39
Increase other assets and materials	83,002 60
Decrease of Bonded Debt, by Sinking Fund	322,000 00— 1,089,045 99
Increase of Liabilities over assets	$288,349 38

TWO YEARS' FAILURES AND SUSPENSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Number of merchants, traders, &c.	204,061
Number of failures and suspensions	4,937
Gross liabilities involved by failures or suspensions	$291,750,000
Of which in ordinary course trade, and arranged by composition	$192,305,800
And by ordinary course, pay-in full	74,283,000
And by ordinary course, hopeless failures	20,166,600
And by fraud and absconding	4,995,500—$291,750,000

The foregoing figures are compiled from an approximate estimate put forth by one of the [illegible] mercantile agencies in this City, of the [illegible] trading, banking and other failures and suspensions in this country for the last two years, including, of course, *the panic season of September and October, 1857.* Of the gross sum assumed to have been originally involved, which, after all, is a mere estimate, it is stated that at least 40 ₩ cent. of the class settled by composition will be realized, which, together with the solvent suspensions paying in full, would give on liquidation $151,216,000; leaving the whole loss to creditors, by less than five thousand failures in the thirty-one States in two years, out of two hundred and four thousand traders, $140,535,000. Including in, and figuring largely, of course, is the City of New-York, which numbers as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK FAILURES, 1856-57.

Number.	Gross.	Paying.
600 Settling by composition	$42,951,000	$42,816,000
167 Paying in full	42,157,000	42,157,000
111 No general dividend	8,033,000	Nil.
37 Fraudulent	982,000	Nil.
915 out of 13,854 firms	$135,120,000	$84,973,000

The conclusions of the compiler of these statistics in regard to the late panic are as follows:

"Was *there sufficient disease in the body commercial to cause such an arrest of business and a general liquidation? The number of houses that have resumed or will pay in full; the large number that have already compromised as high as sixty to eighty cents; the small loanes our banks have cast adrift, and the quickness with which they were able to collect in and place themselves in a strong position*—not to speak of the value of the crops on hand, and the many millions of specie hoarded throughout the country—justify us in believing that the over-issues of paper money, overtrading, speculation, &c., *would not have warranted, at least of our the export demand for specie* [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] danger. Death from fright is as [illegible] as from any ordinary cause. We have [illegible] and with smaller indebtedness, we [illegible] country than usual. Had it occurred at [illegible] within the last three or four years—the year of [illegible] and failure of crops for instance—[illegible] have been more apology for it; but the [illegible] been have been much greater. As it is, we [illegible] reasonably hope that the houses which [illegible] these views were [illegible] before under [illegible]

The value of the exports of the leading articles of Domestic Produce, and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week ending to-day, is $649,559, against $1,680,294 the corresponding week of last year.

We give the following as the purport, by translation, of an article in the New-York *Handels Zeitung*, a German commercial newspaper published in this City, respecting the suits of GRAHAM *vs.* MEYER & STUCKEN, which have been so often before our Courts, and have attracted much attention, both from the large amount involved and the important questions of law that have arisen:

"We noticed the other day the fact that Mr. LEWIS H. MEYER had been held to bail in a large amount upon a suit commenced against him by Capt. JOHN GRAHAM to recover the value of the steamers *Ocean Bird, St. Laurence* and a portion of the *United States*, which GRAHAM alleges the firm of MEYER & STUCKEN took wrongful possession of, and have converted to their own use. We now learn that the friends of Mr. MEYER promptly offered bail for his appearance, and that even double the amount required was volunteered by some of our first merchants. The bail would have been given immediately, but by advice of his counsel it was deferred until the next day. As to the suit itself, GRAHAM *vs.* MEYER & STUCKEN, we have had details presented to us that totally contradict the version hitherto so studiously spread by certain parties, and we are satisfied from what we have ascertained that no sham sale, as represented by Capt. GRAHAM, ever took place, and the very fact that our Courts have compelled MEYER & STUCKEN to satisfy liens upon the steamers to a very large amount, incurred previous to the purchase, established in our opinion the *bona fide* sale, for otherwise they could not be made liable as owners. So far from MEYER & STUCKEN making a profitable investment, they were obliged (in addition to the purchase money, $105,000) to pay liens in the amount of upwards of $80,000; and, according to the account, as it stands, they have paid and are held liable on account of these steamers in upwards of $191,000, which is more than what they afterwards sold them for, and more than they were worth, and more than the amount for which they could now be repurchased, and the transaction has been attended with great loss to this firm, instead of profit, as the public have been induced to believe by the statements of GRAHAM and other interested parties. We had intended saying nothing about this matter until the suits now pending had been decided, but this unwarranted attack upon a partner of this house, who was absent long before and long after the transaction took place, led us to investigate the circumstances more fully, and having noticed other versions, we deem it due to the house attacked to give an expression of our altered views."

The Late Crisis—From a Swiss View.

[*Translated for the New-York Times from the Geneva Journal.*]

In a preceding letter on the financial crisis I said that the only means to extricate ourselves from the dilemma without disaster, would be by a general diminution in the construction of railways throughout Europe.

The exaggeration of which every one, more or less, has rendered himself culpable, with respect to these enterprises, is one of the principal causes of the financial, commercial and monetary crisis which now *prevails*; this I desire to explain more fully than I have been able to do before.

The American crisis is essentially financial. Its cause is the too great number of railroads undertaken nearly simultaneously for several years past: all agree to this. Financial uneasiness has been long felt in the United States, and as in that country a commercial crisis usually spends itself within a few months, it was hoped, that this railroad crisis would not prolong itself indefinitely; but whilst looking for a favorable change, suddenly the veil rending itself, a ray of light fell on the state of things, and renders the matter clear. The public have felt that a catastrophy could alone help to extricate from the excesses to which they had delivered themselves, and that they must pass through it to reënter the normal state.

Europe, upon whom imprudent speculators had depended, no longer able to supply her own necessities, ceased to reply to the demands of loans made by the American Companies, and when she wished to realize the obligations with which she had previously loaded herself, could no longer find a purchaser. Hence America could no longer count on herself, and the burden with which she was loaded considerably overtaxed her forces; she was obliged to succumb. She now presents to us a spectacle of general perturbation. The too numerous establishments of credit which exist there, desirous to sustain the railroad companies, either by being interested in them, or by making to them advances upon deposit of Bonds or in accounts-current, found themselves embarrassed by these pledges becoming unrealizable or worthless; thence the suspensions, commercial embarrassments, and the situation of which Europe receives the counter-shock.

Can Europe escape a catastrophe similar to the one which overwhelms America? Yes, if she knows how to profit by the lessons given by the latter. No, if she persists in following her example; if Europe wishes to achieve too rapidly that which she has undertaken; if she wishes to undertake all that has been conceded by her Governments, and if these latter injudiciously continue to grant railway charters to localities which do not enjoy this new way of circulation.

If of these works they do not consent to slacken the construction of the one, to postpone the others; if they persist in seeing in the actual crisis only a temporary embarrassment, instead of seeing in it a warning, a situation can be foreseen, at no distant day, analogous, if not similar to that of which America offers at this moment the spectacle; and thence will arise a commercial *marasmus* which will resist all other remedies which one would wish to apply.

The crisis, financial as it was in principle, has become commercial and monetary. It is not with impunity that a too large proportion of floating capital is rendered immovable. It is not possible to develop, as has everywhere been done, the contracts of railroads without drawing to them deposits which heretofore have aided commerce and industry. These latter have thus been compelled to have recourse to credit on short payment, to Bank discounts, and by these means have made for themselves a precarious and dangerous situation in the face of the financial embarrassments towards which all were advancing.

The active capital which, in ordinary times, all

The Cotton Trade.

From Wright's Weekly Circular.

Per Niagara.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1858.

My last circular was dated 6th inst. We have since received advices per *Atlantic* to 23d, and *Africa* to 24th December. The former reported an advance in the Liverpool Cotton market of ¼d. ₩ lb., with a liberal demand, the latter confirmed this improvement, and stated the week's sales 41,000 bales. Middling Orleans was quoted at 6d.; Mobile, 5¾d., and Uplands 5¾d. ₩ lb. The Manchester market was heavy and prices lower, with a very restricted business. The Bank of England had reduced the rate of interest from 10@8 ₩ cent., just prior to the sailing of the *Africa*, but this movement appears to have been fully expected, and discounted.

Upon the receipt of advices per *Atlantic* on Wednesday last, holders at once asked an advance, and having previously sold freely, were able to refuse offers previously taken. The daily sales have been since only to a moderate extent, our available stock being very much reduced, but prices have gradually advanced and close ¼c.@¾c. ₩ lb. higher than on the 5th inst. The sales have been 5,000 bales, chiefly Uplands and Florida. There are still no Mobiles or New Orleans in market. The exports for the week have been—to Liverpool, 1,241 bales; and to Bremen, 56. Total, 1,297 bales.

Cotton *in transitu* is still difficult of sale, as the bulk of what is now here cannot be sold except at a serious loss. No doubt some of the late purchases at the South at low prices will soon be received here, and then we may look for more activity in this branch of the Cotton trade. The only sale made during the past week was a lot of 150 bales Strict Middling Uplands, with freight at ¾d. to Liverpool, at 9¼c. ₩ lb.

Southern Markets seamed to have touched the lowest point on the 4th inst.; the reviews from each are given elsewhere. By telegraph we learn that an advance of ¼c.@¾c. took place on receipt of the accounts per *Atlantic*,